

THE ATHENÆUM

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GEORGIA

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4317.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

GUILDHALL LIBRARY.

The GUILDHALL LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER ROOM and MUSEUM will be CLOSED from MONDAY, July 25, to FRIDAY, July 29, both days inclusive.

Provident Institutions.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1839.

Funds exceed £2,400.

Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Patron:

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.

President:

Col. The Hon. HARRY L. W. LAWSON, M.A. J.P.

Treasurer:

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1839 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employee, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Thirty-six, the Men receiving 25s. and the Women 20s. per annum each. The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20s. a year each for Six Widows of Servitors.

The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25s., and One Woman, 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1882, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25s. per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1899.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to Newsvendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution. Inquiry is made in such cases by Visiting Committees, and relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1827.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Capital, £20,000.

A UNIQUE INVESTMENT

Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.

A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty Guineas (or its equivalent by instalments), and obtain the right to participate in the following advantages:—

FIRST. Freedom from want in time of adversity as long as need exists.

SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.

THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.

FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbotts Langley, Hertfordshire) for aged Members, with Garden produce, coal, and medical attendance free, in addition to an annuity.

FIFTH. A contribution towards funeral expenses when it is needed.

SIXTH. All these are available not for Members only, but also for their wives or widows and young children.

SEVENTH. The payment of the Subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases of need.

For further information apply to the Secretary, Mr. PHILIP BURROWS, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Exhibitions.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

LAST TWO WEEKS.

SUMMER EXHIBITION.

Open S.A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.

Open in the Evening from 7.30 to 10.30 P.M. from MONDAY, July 25, to SATURDAY, August 6, and on BANK HOLIDAY, August 1, from 8 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. Admission 6d. Catalogue 6d.

The Exhibition will CLOSE on the EVENING of SATURDAY, August 6.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

The DIPLOMA and GIBSON GALLERIES will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, July 20, to WEDNESDAY, July 27.

By Order,

FRED A. KATON, Secretary.

THE DOWDESWELL GALLERIES.

An EXHIBITION OF MODERN ORIGINAL ETCHINGS by Oliver

Hall, Albany & Howarth, Hon. Walter J. James, Ernest S. Lumsden, Frank H. Mason, and others at 100, New Bond Street, W.

EARLY BRITISH MASTERS.

SHEPHERD'S SUMMER EXHIBITION.

Contains selected Portraits and Landscapes by Early British and Foreign Masters.

SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

N.B.A.—NORTH BRITISH ACADEMY

OF ARTS, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The THIRD EXHIBITION of MEMBERS' WORKS will be held at the R.E.A. GALLERIES, SUFFOLK STREET, FALMOUTH, S.W. Opening Day, MONDAY, August 29, 1910.

Educational.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Principal—W. H. HADOW, M.A. D.Mus.

SESSION OF 1910-11.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION,

SEPTEMBER 20-23.

Particulars of Curricula for University Degrees and College Diplomas in Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Mining, Metallurgy, Agriculture, Pure Science, Arts and Letters, and of Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions, on application to

F. H. PRUEN, M.A., Secretary.

Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

DEPARTMENT FOR TRAINING OF WOMEN TEACHERS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Vice-Chancellor of University and Principal of Training Department—Sir NATHAN BODINGTON, M.A. Litt.D. LL.D.

Professor of Education—JAMES WELTON, M.A.

Acting Head of the Department—Miss HANNAH ROBERTSON, B.A.

Master of Method—W. P. WELTON, B.Sc.

Assistant Lecturer—A. J. MONAHAN, M.A.

A complete Course in the Theory and History of Education is given by the Professor and other members of the Staff of the Education Department. For the practical work the Department works in connexion with the Girls' High Schools and other chief Secondary Schools of Leeds and neighbouring towns. Students must be Graduates of some University in the United Kingdom or must have obtained such other academic qualifications as shall be approved by the Senate. Fee for the Course, 12s.

For further particulars application should be made to THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY, Leeds.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

KING'S COLLEGE.

COMPLETE COURSES OF STUDY are arranged in the following Faculties for Degrees in the University of London. Students may also join for any of the subjects without taking the complete Course. Facilities for research are given.

FACULTY OF ARTS, including Secondary Teachers' Training Course, Day Training College, and Oriental Studies.

Division of Architecture.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.—(a) Natural Science Division. (b) Medical Science Division. (c) Bacteriological Department. (d) Public Health Department.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.—Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering.

KING'S COLLEGE, THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

A School of the University of London—Courses for Degrees in Theology, or for the Associateship of the College. Day and Evening Classes.

For full information and Prospectuses apply to THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY or to THE SECRETARY, King's College, Strand.

LADY MARGARET SCHOOL, Wendover,

Bucks.—Small Private School for Young Boys and Girls on modern system. Boys specially prepared for the Public Schools. Individual care and teaching. Lessons out of doors. Terms moderate. Highest references. Entire charge of Indian or Colonial Children.

—Head Mistress, Miss EDWARDS.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.

Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,600 acres. Vet. Science, Smith's Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE of SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTOR in England or Abroad

are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to

MESSRS. GABBITT, THRING & CO.,

who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.

Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 38, Saville Street, London, W.

STAMMERERS and all interested in the subject

should read a book by one who cured himself after suffering 40 years, STAMMERING, ITS TREATMENT, AND REMEDIES OF A STAMMERER, post free.—R. BEASLEY, Deaf. C. Tarrantower, Willesden Lane, Brompton, N.W.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

SEAFORD LADIES' COLLEGE, SUSSEX.

On the Board of Education's List of Efficient Secondary Schools after full inspection. Large Staff, of whom Three are Graduates. Specially built Modern School Premises. Good Playing Field.—Head Mistress, Miss COMFORT.

Situations Vacant.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

The University will shortly appoint to the following offices:—

The HENRY OVERTON WILLS CHAIR of GREEK 600l. a year.

The HENRY OVERTON WILLS CHAIR of PHYSICS 600l. a year.

The WINTERSTOKE CHAIR of ENGLISH 500l. a year.

A LECTURESHIP in ZOOLOGY, being the Headship of the Department 250l. a year.

Particulars as to the above may be obtained from the Registrar.

Applications and testimonials should be received by the Registrar by SEPTEMBER 10 at latest.

JAMES RAFTER, Registrar.

MACCLESFIELD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS.

The GOVERNORS invite applications for the under-mentioned positions, viz.:

HEAD MISTRESS.—Applicants must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom or hold equivalent qualifications, and must have had experience in a Secondary School. Fixed salary 120l. per annum, with a Capitation Fee of 1l. per Scholar. Minimum salary 57s. per annum. Present number of Pupils in the School, 162. The Staff comprises Eleven Assistant Mistresses and Two Visiting Teachers.

For those candidates who desire copies of the application and testimonials will be sent to each Governor provided twenty copies are sent to me by the 28th instant.

ASSISTANT MISTRESSES.—ONE ASSISTANT FORM MISTRESS. Special subject, Geography. Candidates must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom or hold equivalent qualifications.

ONE ASSISTANT MISTRESS for PHYSICAL TRAINING and GAMES. Commencing salary in each case 110l. per annum. Subject to the approval of the Governors, these appointments will be in the power of the newly appointed Head Mistress.

Successful applicants for each position will be required to commence duties in SEPTEMBER next.

Full particulars and forms of application may be obtained from me on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, and must be returned, duly completed, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, by the 30th instant.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

Higher Education Office, Macclesfield, 8 LAWTON, Clerk to the Governors. July 14, 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the position of ZOOLOGIST at the HORNIMAN MUSEUM, FOREST HILL, E.8.

The salary will be 200l. a year, rising to 250l. by annual increments of 10l. Candidates must be between 25 and 35 years of age at the date fixed for receiving applications. Preference will be given to the possessor of a University Degree or other equivalent qualification in Science, and Museum experience is desirable.

The candidate appointed will be required to take charge, under the control of the Curator of the Museum, of the Natural History Section, and to give occasional Popular Lectures on subjects connected therewith without extra payment. He may also be required to assist the Curator in other directions.

Application must be made on the official form to be obtained, together with conditions of the appointment, from the Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W., to whom they must be returned not later than 11 A.M. on TUESDAY, September 20, 1910.

All communications on the subject must be marked "Zoologist" on the envelope, and a stamped addressed foolscap envelope must be enclosed.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council. County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. July 20, 1910.

EXETER DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

The COMMITTEE desire applications for the following appointments:—

(1) RESIDENT TUTOR, to act as Assistant Normal Master, and to give instruction in Nature Study. Must be a University Graduate. Preference will be given to candidates willing to hold a Commission in the Territorial Force. Remuneration: Board and residence in College, and an initial salary of 120l. per annum.

(2) RESIDENT DRAWING MASTER, who will be required also to act as Assistant Teacher in the Practising School. Remuneration: Board and residence in College, and an initial salary depending on qualifications and experience (but not less than 100l. per annum).

Both will be required to enter upon their duties on SEPTEMBER 20.—Further particulars may be had from the Rev. R. H. COUGHMAN, M.A., Principal, to whom applications must be sent by WEDNESDAY, July 27.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS
respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES
by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square,
London, W., on MONDAY, July 25, and TUESDAY,
July 26, TAPESTRY, DECORATIVE OBJECTS, and FURNITURE
from various sources.

On TUESDAY, July 26, BOOKS and EN-
GRAVINGS.

Magazines, &c.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.
JULY. Price SIX SHILLINGS.

THE DEATH OF THE KING.
DEVELOPMENT OF TRAVEL IN ITALY.
GREEK THOUGHT AND MODERN LIFE.
CLERICAL LIFE IN FRENCH FICTION.
GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BALANCE OF POWER (1810-1910).
SOME MODERN ESSAYISTS.
THE "DUAL CONTROL" IN BOURBAKI'S CAMPAIGN.
THE PROGRESS OF ECONOMICS.
HARDMAN'S HISTORY OF MALTA.
THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH POETRY.
THE TRAINING OF A STATESMAN: CHATHAM'S YOUTH.
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 39, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

THE BUILDER (founded 1842), 4, Catherine
Street, London, W.C., JULY 23, contains:-

THE TOWN PLANNER.
ETCHINGS AT THE FINE ART SOCIETY.
ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION. IV.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION STUDENTS' WORK.
PLUMBERS v. HEATING ENGINEERS.
MONTHLY REVIEW OF ENGINEERING:-
WOOD versus STEEL IN BRIDGES.
A NOVEL TYPE OF TIMBER BRIDGE.
WATER TOWER AT BRUSSELS.
ILLUSTRATIONS:-
SANDROYD SCHOOL, COBHAM.
46, HARLEY STREET.
19, BERKELEY STREET.
HOUSE, PEEBLESHIRE.
HOUSE AT HILLINGDON.

At Office as above (4d., by post 4½d.), and of
all Newsagents.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE VOLUME

JANUARY to JUNE, 1909,

WITH THE

INDEX.

Price 10s. 6d.,

IS NEARLY READY.

* The INDEX separately, price 6d.; by post, 6½d.
Also Cases for Binding, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

WORKS BY WILLIAM THYNNE LYNN.

NOW READY.

Price One Shilling and Sixpence net.

STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT, EXPOSITORY AND PRACTICAL.

Comprising

BRIEF NOTES ON THE PARABLES AND MIRACLES
OF OUR LORD.

NEW TESTAMENT CHRONOLOGY.

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF PLACES NAMED.

APPENDIX ON SOME EUROPEAN TRANSLATIONS OF
THE BIBLE.

With 5 Maps.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,
Associate of King's College, London;
Lay Reader in the Diocese of Southwark.

"Sunday-school teachers and others will readily
find a considerable amount of help in this handy
and carefully written little book."

Guardian, June 2, 1909.

NOW READY. With Illustrations.

Price One Shilling net.

EMINENT SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS.

A Series of Biographical Studies in the
Old and New Testaments.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,
Associate of King's College, London;
Lay Reader in the Diocese of Southwark.

Author of 'Bible Chronology,' 'New Testament
Studies,' &c.

London:

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED,
15, Paternoster Row, E.C.

MR. MURRAY'S NEW BOOKS.

MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT HON.
SIR JOHN McNEILL, G.C.B.,
AND OF HIS SECOND WIFE, ELIZABETH
WILSON, 1795-1883. Compiled by their Grand-
daughter. With Portraits. Demy 8vo, 15s. net.

The subject of this biography was one of the men who, at
home and in foreign Courts, have done yeoman service for
England and the Empire. The chief interest of his Memoir,
however, lies in the account of Sir John McNeill's work as
head of the Crimean Commission in 1855, the controversy
about which still has its living interest.

LIFE OF WILLIAM MacGILLIVRAY,

M.A. LL.D. F.R.S.E., Ornithologist, Professor of
Natural History, Marischal College, and Aberdeen
University. By WILLIAM MacGILLIVRAY,
Writer to the Signet. With a Scientific Appre-
ciation by Prof. J. ARTHUR THOMSON. With
Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

QUIET DAYS IN SPAIN.

By C. BOGUE LUFFMANN. Demy 8vo, 8s. net.

A narrative of personal experiences, discoveries, and
quiet musings during wide wanderings in the Peninsula by
one who has lived among the people and worked and
associated with them. No student of Spain but will be
interested in this book, which is sure to inform and amuse
the general reader.

ROMAN CITIES OF NORTHERN ITALY AND DALMATIA.

By A. L. FROTHINGHAM, Ph.D., Professor of
Ancient History and Archaeology at Princetown
University. With Illustrations. Demy 8vo,
10s. 6d. net.

TWO NEW 6/- NOVELS.

HOW SHE PLAYED the GAME

By LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

VOCATION.

By LILY GRANT DUFF.

THE GROWTH OF THE GOSPELS

AS SHEWN BY STRUCTURAL CRITICISM.
By W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L. LL.D.
F.R.S. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net. [Just out.]

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. 424. JULY, 1910. 6s.

1. THE CHARACTER OF KING EDWARD VII.

2. THE PROSE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. By A. W. Verrall.
3. SOME RECENT STUDIES IN THE PROBLEM OF CANCER. By W. d'Este Emery, M.D. B.Sc.
4. THE GENIUS OF THE RIVER. By F. G. Ahlao.
5. THE BEGINNING AND THE END OF THE SECOND EMPIRE. By H. A. L. Fisher.
6. BIRDS AND THEIR COLOURS. By Hans Gadow, F.R.S.
7. SOCIALISM—II ITS PRESENT POSITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.
8. THE HISTORY OF THE SIKHS.
9. THE FIRST CONTACT OF CHRISTIANITY AND PAGANISM. By Edwin Bevan.
10. TWO CHAMBERS OR ONE.
11. JOHN STUART MILL. By Wilfrid Ward.
12. THE CONFERENCE AND THE COUNTRY.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

AUTHORIZED TO BE USED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS.

NOW READY.

THE NATIONAL FLAG,

BEING

THE UNION JACK.

SUPPLEMENT TO

NOTES AND QUERIES

FOR JUNE 30, 1900,

Price 4d.; by post 4½d.

Containing an Account of the Flag, Reprinted June, 1908.

With Coloured Illustration according to scale.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW EDITION OF VOLUME V.,
COMPLETING THE WORK.

GROVE'S DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

New and Revised Edition. Edited by J. A. FULLER MAITLAND, M.A.
In 5 vols. 8vo. Vol. V., T-Z, and Appendix, 21s. net.
* Previously published. Vols. I-IV, 21s. net each.
Prospectus post free on application.

THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

By Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I. Being a Second Edition of 'The Protected Princes of India,' 8vo, 10s. net.

Times.—"Sir William Lee-Warner's book fills a place in the literature of modern India which no other writer has aspired to enter. His book incidentally carries the reader through many stirring periods of the history of the British in India."

1910 ISSUE NOW READY.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

Edited by J. SCOTT KELTIE, LL.D. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

NEW LIBRARY EDITION.

THE WORKS OF WALTER PATER

In 10 Monthly vols. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net each.
Vols. II. and III. MARIUS THE EPICUREAN.

GREEK ATHLETIC SPORTS AND FESTIVALS.

By E. NORMAN GARDINER, M.A. Illustrated. Extra crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.
[Handbook of Archaeology and Antiquities.]

TOTEMISM AND EXOGAMY: a Treatise on Certain Early Forms of Superstition and Society.

By J. G. FRAZER, D.C.L. LL.D. Litt.D. With Maps. 4 vols. 8vo, 50s. net.

THE BAMPTON LECTURES, 1909.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD IN IDEA AND IN HISTORY.

Bampton Lectures, 1909. By WALTER HOBBHOUSE, M.A., Honorary Canon and Chancellor of Birmingham Cathedral. 8vo, 10s. net.

ABSENTE REO.

By the Author of 'Pro Christo et Ecclesia.' Crown 8vo, 5s. net.
Guardian.—"The criticism is keen, and there are character-sketches which would have done credit to William Law. It would be easy to prove by quotations how freshly and vividly such questions are presented and discussed. The book can be recommended as a holiday companion alike to those who like the tonic of having their ordinary ideas earnestly and vigorously challenged, and to those who do not."

NEW 6/- NOVELS.

A GENTLEMAN OF VIRGINIA.

By PERCY JAMES BREBNER.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

By ROBERT HERRICK, Author of 'The Common Lot,' 'Together.'

WAGE-EARNING WOMEN.

By Prof. ANNIE M. MACLEAN, Ph.D. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.

By Prof. CHARLES A. BEARD. Extra crown 8vo, 9s. net.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.

A Program of Social Reform. By Prof. HENRY ROGERS SEAGER. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

READABLE BOOKS IN NATURAL KNOWLEDGE

The first volumes of a series intended to give broad views of scientific thought and progress with the object of promoting interest in science and regard for its accomplishments.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED. 1s. 6d. each.

WONDERS OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

By E. E. FOURNIER, B.Sc.

TILLERS OF THE GROUND.

By MARION I. NEWBIGIN, D.Sc.

THREADS IN THE WEB OF LIFE.

By MARGARET and Prof. J. ARTHUR THOMSON, M.A.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

ROCK GARDENS.

How to Make and Maintain Them.

By LEWIS B. MEREDITH.

With Introduction by F. W. MOORE, M.A. A.L.S.
Demy 8vo, with Plates, 7s. 6d. net.

"The book is one which should prove invaluable to any who may wish to try their hand at what is certainly a most attractive department of gardening."

Scotsman (First Review).

SUPER-ORGANIC EVOLUTION.

Nature and the Social Problem.

Translated by D. H. LAMBERT, B.A.
Large crown 8vo, cloth. With Illustrations,
7s. 6d. net.

By Dr. ENRIQUE LLURIA.

"This most stimulating book is full of romantic scientific facts, and shows our men of science are dreaming dreams." Public Opinion.

"A perusal of his book may stimulate thought on many profound questions." Glasgow Herald.

"A remarkable contribution to another attractive conception of human destiny. The book must be read to be appreciated; and even to those who cannot agree with its conclusions, it will appeal as an earnest and not wholly fanciful interpretation of the greatest of all life's mysteries. The translators are to be congratulated on the easy and fluent language into which they have rendered the original." British Medical Journal.

THE MOORHOUSE LECTURES, 1910.

THE EPHESIAN CANONICAL WRITINGS.

An Elementary Introduction to the Gospel, Epistles, and Apocalypse commonly attributed to the Apostle John.

By ARTHUR VINCENT GREEN, M.A. Melb. LL.D. Syd., Bishop of Ballarat.
Crown 8vo, 5s.

"They are popular religious teaching of the best kind, thoroughly abreast of recent scholarship and research, and written in the plain and direct style suitable for spoken discourse." Manchester Guardian.

MAN AND THE BIBLE.

By the late J. ALLANSON PICTON, M.A.

Demy 8vo, cloth, 6s. net.

"The veteran teacher has given us here a massive book, timely rich in reasoned proportions, all based on fine historical knowledge, in the whole of which are breathed the manly freedom of spirit and the deep fervour which are characteristic of the author."

Dr. DUFF in the Hibbert Journal.

"Mr. Picton has written an interesting, scholarly, and very thoughtful work, which is the outcome of a life's devotion to the subject." Westminster Gazette.

READY, super-royal 8vo, 2s. 6d. net; 2s. 9d. post free.

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

Principal Contents of the JULY Number.

AN OPEN LETTER TO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN. Pars Minima.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE: A REVIEW AND CONCLUSION. Principal W. M. Childs.

A PLURALISTIC MYSTIC. Prof. William James.

THE MESSAGE OF ANARCHY. Prof. Jethro Brown, LL.D. Litt.D.

PROFESSOR HARNACK ON THE ACTS. Prof. Carl Clemens, D.D. Ph.D.

THE METAPHYSICAL TENDENCIES OF MODERN PHYSICS. Prof. Louis T. More.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S PHILOSOPHY. Prof. A. K. Rogers.

WHY ATHANASIUS WON AT NICÆA. Prof. E. Armitage.

THE COMIC. John J. Chapman.

IS PUNISHMENT A CRIME? C. J. Whitby, M.D.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HENRI BERGSON. H. Wildon Carr.

GAINS FOR RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN THE LAST GENERATION. Prof. Bordon P. Bowne.

With a number of Discussions, Signed Reviews.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE,

14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

J. M. DENT & SONS, LTD.

ESSAYS ELIZABETHAN & MODERN.

By Prof. EDWARD DOWDEN, of Trinity College, Dublin. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

"These essays are all handled in an accomplished, expository style, and lit with occasional touches of kindly humour, but Prof. Dowden is undoubtedly at his best when he takes from his treasury some fragment of forgotten lore and is able at the same time to expound and unfold." Athenæum.

THE BUILDING OF THELEMA.

By C. R. ASHBEE. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

"With rare charm and delicacy Mr. Ashbee presents to the modern mind the peasant of the dream-world of the ages. He has the true touch of the idealist, and this beautiful allegory raises the whole theory of modern Utopias into a region of refined fancy unreachably to say, by any of his recent rivals in this elusive form of literature." Daily Telegraph.

MODES AND MANNERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

As Represented in the Pictures and Engravings of the Time. By Dr. OSKAR FISCHER and MAX VON BOEHM. Translated by MARIAN EDWARDS. Square demy 8vo, 3 vols. in slipboard case, 21s. net; silk moiré, 25s. net.

"For the most part the book is a sheer delight. The illustrations are admirably produced, many of them in colour, and we are struck... by the delicate tinting of the older fashion plates, which in this particular case to have been more artistic than those of our own day." Athenæum.

SUMMER FLOWERS OF THE HIGH ALPS.

By SOMERVILLE HASTINGS, M.S. Fcap. 4to, 7s. 6d. net.

"Mr. Somerville Hastings has made early use of the new invention in photography... and the result appears in a series of thirty-nine floral plates of singular faithfulness and beauty. One has no complaint against his book, except that there is not more of it, and the marvel really is that he has been able to achieve so much." Manchester Guardian.

THE SPIRIT OF ROMANCE.

By EZRA POUND, M.A. Square demy 8vo, 6s. net.

"Appreciative and intelligent in a field of literary research too often made repellent by the pedantries of the learned who frequent it, the work cannot but prove welcome to readers wishing to distinguish fine shades of medievalism in literature." Scotsman.

A MASQUE OF SIBYLS.

By FLORENCE CONVERSE. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

"A Masque of Sibyls' is admirably tender and refreshing... A delicate and delightful piece of work. In such a fantasy as this, having an essential core of meaning, as all true fantasies must—one rather welcomes anachronisms." T.P.'s Weekly.

IRELAND FROM THE UNION TO CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

By D. A. CHART, M.A. Square demy 8vo, 6s. net.

"This historical study... is inspired by a purpose that unifies the whole. The book may be regarded as stored with information, the fruit of diligent research. Facts not generally known are presented with skill, as affording effective light and shade to the survey of the period. The book has some interesting illustrations, and, what such a book needs, a good index." Westminster Gazette.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

RADIOCHEMISTRY.

By A. T. CAMERON, M.A. B.Sc., Lecturer in Physiological Chemistry, University of Manitoba. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

"It is full of information which will be heartily welcomed by all men and women of culture. It is impossible in a review to give any idea of the wealth of thoroughly up-to-date information contained in this small volume. The book should be read by all who are interested in this fascinating subject." Standard.

ASTRONOMY.

By Prof. F. W. DYSON, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh. Large fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

"Mr. Dyson proves himself an admirably lucid exponent of the great science." Pall Mall Gazette.

DENT'S SCIENTIFIC PRIMERS.

General Editor:

J. REYNOLDS GREEN, Sc.D. F.R.S.,

Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge.

With numerous Illustrations and Diagrams.

1s. net per volume.

NEW VOLUME.

GEOLOGY.

By Prof. J. W. GREGORY, F.R.S.,

Professor of Geology in the University of Glasgow.

"This book can be heartily recommended, and no better author could have been obtained for the volume on geology than the Professor of this subject in Glasgow University." Glasgow Herald.

Volumes already issued.

BIOLOGY. BOTANY. CHEMISTRY.

J. M. DENT & SONS, LTD.,

15, Aldine House, Bedford Street, London, W.C.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE PRESENT STATE OF THE SHORT STORY ..	89
GLADSTONE ON CHURCH AND RELIGION ..	90
THE BOOK OF GORLEY ..	92
NEW NOVELS (Martin Eden; Diana of Dreams; Margaret Rutland; A Corn of Wheat; Her Honour's Pawn; Promise; Samuel the Seeker; Helen of all Time) ..	93-94
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY (Life of Reginald Pole; Lancelot Andrewes and the Reaction; The Fall of the Old Order; The Scots Peerage) ..	94
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (General Gatacre; The Brass-bounder; Forty Years Ago and After; Almanach de St. Pétersbourg; Domesday Tables; The Channel Islands; Wilderness Pets at Camp Buckshaw; Regent's Park College; Macmillan's Sevenpenny Fiction; La Collection Nelson; The Green Book of London Society; Blackie's "Limp Leather Library") ..	95-97
SALES ..	97
LIST OF NEW BOOKS ..	98
LITERARY GOSSIP ..	99
SCIENCE—GEOLOGY AND BOTANY (Fossil Plants; The Mineral Kingdom; Causal Geology; Flora of Cornwall); GOSSIP ..	100-101
FINE ARTS—LOMBARDIC ARCHITECTURE; A SIENESE PAINTER OF THE FRANCISCAN LEGEND; ANNUAL OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS; BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARMS AND ARMOUR; SCULPTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND ELSEWHERE; THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART; ALFRED STEVENS MEMORIAL; SALES; GOSSIP; EXHIBITIONS ..	101-106
MUSIC—PRODUCTION OF 'LA HABANERA'; THE INSTRUMENTS OF THE MODERN ORCHESTRA; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK ..	106-107
DRAMA—LELIA ..	107
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS ..	108

LITERATURE

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE SHORT STORY.

THE short story, like a performance on the violin, must be perfect to be enduring. There is no middle way; for just as the violin, of all instruments, betrays most ruthlessly the unskilled performer, so the short story, of all literary forms except verse, exposes most cruelly the inept writer. Its laws are few and simple, but it would appear, from the strange contents of the so-called popular magazines, that these laws are nowadays disregarded. It would be too uncharitable to hint that they are unknown to the editors of these astonishing periodicals.

Disregard of the really excellent in the short story is doubly regrettable if it be true, as some one has said, that this form of composition is the only way to "get on" in fiction. In the best interests of literary art, one can only wish that the same authority had followed the latter half of a now famous motto, and had told many well-advertized examples of popular fiction to "get out" when they were "submitted for his consideration." His chance of doing well by literature was enviable, for there has never been a time when the demand for short stories was greater; but able editors of popular magazines have in these days found it necessary to light the lamp of sacrifice and deny their artistic knowledge and conviction, in case their readers should not

understand a good thing when it was offered. With a sigh for the limitations of the public, such directors of taste have had to pass the artist over, to decline his best work with thanks, and fee him heavily for his worst, or to call in those indifferent performers whose very infirmities are sure to command the attention of the crowd. Thus has been created that terrible portent, the "strong" story, wherein slang takes the place of English, deeds of violence usurp characterization, and horse-play is mistaken for humour.

It may seem hard, and even unjust, to lay the blame entirely on those who select, but a long experience shows that well-equipped writers are not really wanting. They only lack encouragement. The popular editor who seeks excellence will find it with no greater trouble than a fastidious and careful consideration of the MSS. sent in to him; but he prefers to "commission a strong name." There are writers whose skill and taste do not tend to preciousness, and who can certainly appeal to the average reader, without concessions to mere noise and vulgarity. But their work is not "strong," in the trader's sense, and the enlightened trader, although it grieves him to see beauty fall still-born, must say it nay. He has yet to learn that the man in the street can enjoy a good thing well done. The plain man may not realize the fineness of the workmanship, but he has gained unawares thereby, and sooner or later (for he is no fool) he will detect the crude and turn away from it.

The truth is that too many of those who choose our popular short stories are first the slaves of "names," and secondly of two shibboleths: "A short story must be strong," and "It must have body." With true strength there can be no quarrel, but here some definition is necessary. The other consideration, that of "body," is symptomatic of the materialism of the age; for it is used to the exclusion of soul, which is the ultimate test of the perfect *conte*.

The quest for mere names may be left out of account in this diagnosis of a prevalent literary disorder. Its defects are obvious, and they do not help us much in any examination of the *ἦθος* of the short story. But this inordinate desire for strength and body, so called, lies at the very root of the matter. Incidentally it gives a cue to criticism at once destructive and constructive. On the one hand, it exposes the debased currency in this department of fiction, and on the other it affords a convenient means of illustrating the ideal.

What, then, are the characteristics of the able-bodied short story, desired of the mart? As a general rule it must violate the primal law of the single incident. One fine situation, minutely wrought with subtle characterization to a fine issue revealed only at the last word, runs a grave risk of being rejected as "neatly enough done, but too slight."

What finds favour is properly not a short story at all, but a compressed novelette, overloaded with actors (they can hardly be called characters), and with irrelevant events of no importance materially or spiritually. The less atmosphere there is the better, unless it be that of villainous saltpetre or petrol, for without the revolver and the motor-car strength is sadly to seek. If the theme be not love, it may on occasion be war, but it had better be crime. There ought we fancy, to be at least one opportunity for the illustrator to compose a picture of elegant gentlemen in evening dress engaged in some desperate adventure which is supposed to be of to-day, for the public is not interested in the past.

As for the literary style, which is desirable, there is but one form of sentence, and no paragraph construction. Every verb must have its pendant adverb, or double adverb. When in doubt, the author may with safety use "mechanically" or "almost instinctively." These will describe any action to the complete enlightenment of the reader. Psychology is superfluous, and usurps the space that should be given to strenuous deeds, the least of which must be worthy of seven years' penal servitude, if not of the gallows. It is well not to forget the gallows. Nothing else is quite so strong. "That frame outlasts a thousand tenants." It is waste of trouble to take care that no two characters speak exactly alike. For *dénouement*, shark up a deed of violence out-topping those that have gone before, and—there is a play fitted. If the tale be purely mirthful, let Leviathan be made to play therein, and there is no Leviathan to equal your cheap young gentleman on holiday. For droll adventures he and his comrades pass all knowledge and belief. They are more boisterous than Pantagruel and his rascals, but, alas! no Dr. François Rabelais gives them life and persuasiveness to-day. Their gentle and joyous passages at the seaside, in the country cottage, or in some form of sport they cannot manage, afford only chronicles of rudeness—deeds of lighter violence, but violence still. It is to beguile the leisure of those worthies that the Literature, or rather the Letterpress, of the Bounder has been invented.

Here is no attack upon acknowledged masters of the modern short story, who need not be mentioned, except for praise. The chief of all has given us violence and slang in plenty, but tempered with rare judgment and a fine sense of character. He gives us, too, that spiritual insight which is of the essence of the short story, and for the most part he is faithful to the single incident. But his true strength has been misunderstood by his crew of imitators and their too-facile publishers. Thus mere noise or cudgelling masquerades as power. But who among all the imitators can attain to the joyful and tipsy psychology of 'Brugglesmith' or the delicate spirituality and idyllic fancy of 'The Brushwood Boy'?

The latter has been called the finest short

story in the language. Its claims are certainly considerable, but it is well to remember that there were brave men before Agamemnon. For a great master of the English *conte* we may go back a good deal further than Edgar Allan Poe, who is sometimes called its originator. Ultra-moderns may scoff if the name of Walter Scott be spoken in this connexion, and many who possess a fair knowledge of his works may wonder what he has to do with the short story. But let them turn to 'Redgauntlet,' there to read once more a masterpiece within a masterpiece—'Wandering Willie's Tale.' There Sir Walter proves himself the consummate artist. Careless he often was in his novels—careless of language, of construction; but in this perfect interlude he has left a model of what the short story ought to be. It is cast in the most difficult form of all; for the words are put into the mouth of a humble person, whose own consistency of character and phrasing has to be maintained throughout. But Sir Walter's touch is unerring. Wandering Willie uses no word or expression, betrays no thought, in the least out of harmony with his personality. The language is rich, melodious, and beautifully cadenced, and out of the network of words the picture rises in ordered harmony. Every character is distinct; lord and vassal and jackanape fall into their natural perspective; yet it is only a blind fiddler who speaks. As for the story itself, let some of our pleasant triflers in demonology read and profit. They have not yet caught the trick. Sir Walter has done it once for all.

Scott is here a master of suggestion, upon which the short story chiefly depends for atmosphere. The great failure of some otherwise meritorious modern short stories is that the narrative is too direct. The small compass of this form of composition calls for something beyond mere statement if the story is to have life. It is more upon what the reader creates for himself than upon what he is told that the work must rely for vitality. But this principle is sadly overlooked to-day in the ordinary magazine tale. In a newspaper report the most bloodcurdling incidents leave us calm. For this, as readers of too many newspapers, we ought to be thankful, but in fiction we seek something more than the reporter's style. In popular short stories, however, even in some cases where the writers have "names," the method is too often that of the chroniclers who write for a penny a line. These practitioners have the saving grace of being "strong," and therefore, although their puppets all talk alike, and, as far as one can see, are quite wanting in mind or character, the work is eagerly welcomed, and the advance of the Philistines goes on merrily. Those who have deliberately fostered such stuff at the moment when a wider public first felt the desire for reading have a heavy responsibility. We hold no brief for the precious—"art-fiction" is a cant as hollow as any—but there was no need to offer the man in the street the "monsters

and things indigest" which he has learnt to love. He would have liked a well-written story just as much, provided that it was a story; for, after all, the play's the thing. But the mischief is done, and it is the power of the paymaster rather than the inclination of the author that has done it.

The English writers of to-day who understand the short story, as the French understand it, may be counted on the fingers of one hand. We have not yet had an artist to equal Maupassant, and it may be that our language presents some barrier to the last refinements of the *conte*. We lack the microcosmic French phrase, that vital auxiliary to the short story, itself the microcosm of fiction. But for all that, this form has infinite possibilities in English, for those who will labour to develop them. Rightly played upon, our language is a matchless instrument. The teller of tales in brief, so he be an artist, need not fear its limitations. What he has to fear is his daily lessening chance of a hearing. There are not many magazines left alive that offer any encouragement to the true literary craftsman, whose stories are condemned elsewhere as "slight," because the judge knows not the real virtue and strength of a body that is spiritual. This is the only body that matters in the short story. Incident may be as powerful and thrilling as you please, but if it be not reinforced with psychology, the result is mere dry bones. And the theme must be nursed and played with like a favourite child, and, like a child, allowed to grow up gently. It must be dressed, too, in suitable raiment—the raiment of deft phrases, of happy allusions and swift asides, sometimes of apparent irrelevances, that will, however, fall into the scheme when the whole is developed, and when the last word—always the most difficult to find—shall resolve all discords into harmony.

Amid the great concourse of periodicals it is futile to seek a uniform supply of highly wrought fiction; but there is no adequate reason for the present quality of their contents. If their directors could understand that noisy vulgarity is not vigour, and that a collection of violent or impossible events is not a strong short story, or, for that matter, a short story at all, there might be some hope. But while gentlemen who are bound to the mediocre ideas of the populace continue to be the arbiters of public taste in this domain of fiction, it is impossible to predict improvement. He who is afraid of his public, even if he is a Dickens, will do harm alike to his own work and his readers.

L. N.

Correspondence on Church and Religion of William Ewart Gladstone. Selected and arranged by D. C. Lathbury. 2 vols. (John Murray.)

"A GOOD State paper, but it doesn't make you intimate with the man," was a criticism of Lord Morley's biography of

Gladstone made once in the writer's hearing. The critic could hardly complain in like terms of Mr. Lathbury's volumes. Not only are they filled with Gladstone's views on theology and ecclesiastical politics, but also in the letters to his children and the devotions printed in an Appendix we have ample means of realizing something of the inwardness of his religion and his intensely active piety.

In these volumes Gladstone stands out as of the Victorian era, and not of this age. The turns of phrase, the mental horizons, the controversies and modes of thought, the somewhat ponderous style, are all alike alien from the twentieth century. Probably many will pronounce the letters dull, nor could the strongest admirer claim that they are sprightly. Here and there we find an epigram, as in his description of those Dissenters who thought the abolition of church rates a long way to Disestablishment as taking a "Brobdingnagian estimate of Lilliputian proceedings." Now and then Gladstone makes the reader laugh, but this is rare; humour was never his strong point—indeed, part of his success with the public was due to his lack of it. John Bull always distrusts politicians and ecclesiastics who show too quick a sense of the incongruous; as Mrs. Caudle said, "I never knew any good come to a man who cared about jokes." Gladstone's style is, like his speeches, unduly latinized, and in a sense too straightforward. There is a letter of Newman (of whose style, by the way, Gladstone in one passage gives an excellent appreciation) which is in marked contrast to those which surround it. It has the tender simplicity, the *intimité* of all he wrote, and a subtlety in the use of words which was wholly alien from Gladstone—in spite of his reputation. Indeed, one of the best qualities of these letters is their directness. There may be qualifications in the Gladstonian manner, and careful logical distinctions; but their main characteristic lies in their breadth of view, and their strong common sense.

Even Keble was not more typically Anglican than Gladstone; one realizes that his hold over the public was partly due to his expressing with force and distinctness what the average English Churchman has felt indistinctly and with less force. Gladstone had in the truest sense a democratic mind. He had no horror of platitude, no fear of saying things which anybody may agree with, no desire to outshine or outclass the crowd. True he wished to lead it, but to lead it from within, not from above; trying to hold it to its better impulses and to keep within its view the ideals latent in all, though dormant. He was like a good ordinary master or prefect at a Public School, whose aim is to help the fourth-form boy to be what he vaguely wants to be—helping by admonition, direction, or the rod, but still rather helping him to his own ideals than putting before him things which may be nobler or more intellectual, but cannot in any

real sense be vital to the human boy of fifteen or thereabouts.

Many will see in these qualities a proof of the mediocrity of Gladstone's intellect. It is better to view them as the necessary conditions of the power which he was to wield. In the letters to his children there is much that is helpful, but nothing which the average English gentleman, if he were a strong and active Churchman, might not write to a son at Eton or a daughter. Here we have, in fact, the apotheosis of the ordinary. Throughout the two volumes the note of moral and religious passion is dominant; and it becomes more and more abundantly clear that Gladstone's primary desire to take Holy Orders was no mere boyish impulse, but the expression of all that was deepest in him. When the retirement of '74 comes, he tells his wife that the really important battle is that not of politics or parties, but between faith and unbelief; when he finally retires, apparently with great joy, in '94, he begins at once to work on Butler. Earlier in his life he gives, as a main ground of his vocation for politics, the hope of promoting the cause of the Church, although he seems early to have discerned that the way in which he will do this will earn him the taunts of treason at the hands of ecclesiastical officialdom.

For that is the main progress to which these letters witness. His Evangelicalism was sloughed so early that we trace little of the development of his mind here. In the matter of Church and State Mr. Lathbury enables us to see Gladstone's gradual progress from the standpoint of his famous treatise, a standpoint more antiquated than Warburton's, and condemned in advance by the establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland. From the conception of the Church, as the conscience of the State, to that of total religious freedom and heterogeneity, he took some time to move. But he seems to have moved nearly the whole distance, as witness his advocacy of the claims of Bradlaugh. He seems also to have early become convinced that the greatest danger to the Church lay in clinging to property instead of faith. The Irish Establishment and the Church Rates controversy appear to have brought this very clearly to his mind, until at the end we find him lamenting the "Establishmentarian fanaticism" of Archbishop Benson. In all this, and on other matters, we do not, of course, say that Gladstone's definite opinions were those of the average Englishman of the middle class whom he led; but rather that there was a similarity of temperament. When he had once grasped the fact that the ideal of religious uniformity was no more possible, his zeal for freedom drove him further and further in the direction of "voluntaryism," and he appears to have serenely anticipated, without desiring actively to forward, the separation of Church and State.

It is clear from the letters that, whatever may have been the consequences of his Education Act, he did not himself

desire to withdraw definitely Christian teaching or even the Apostles' creed from the State schools, or, indeed, believe that it was withdrawn. Writing to Forster, he says:

"With respect to the Apostles' Creed, it appears to me not to be a distinctive formulary in the sense of the Act. Besides the fact that it is acknowledged by the great bulk of all Christendom, it is denied or rejected by no portion of the Christian community; and further it is not controversial in its form, but sets forth in the simplest form a series of the leading facts on which Christianity, the least abstract of all religions, is based."

There are other letters of great importance on this subject, but we have no space to quote them here.

Probably, however, to many readers the most interesting, as it is the largest, part of the book will be the perpetually recurring topic of the Church and its nature, as against Puritan and Roman views. Here, again, the intensely English tone of Gladstone's mind is strongly prominent. We suspect that his theology is nearer to that of the seventeenth century than that of many of those who had studied it more laboriously. It was no accident that he dwelt so much on Laud's work in his Romanes Lecture. No Tractarian could have been stronger in the belief in the visible Church and the Apostolical succession; no Ritualist was stronger than Gladstone in his reverence for the Sacrament of the altar. In one letter he declares concerning the Denison case that, if the law is really opposed to a belief in the Real Presence, he will devote himself heart and soul to shattering that law. A member of the E.C.U. would welcome the statement that "the whole principle of infidelity was hidden in the assertion that lawyers are the fittest persons to interpret formularies of faith." Yet Mr. Lathbury makes clear, what the letters prove, that Gladstone was strictly neither a Tractarian nor a Ritualist, and, as it seems to us, his claim to be no party man in Church matters has this of justice, that he was not a thoroughgoing adherent of any existing party. This quotation is illuminating:—

"There is great fallacy in allowing what are called logical consequences in theological doctrine. Human language is only adequate to a very partial expression of Divine truth, and we must often stop resolutely where the Catholic faith places us, and decline to follow even arguments of which we cannot at the moment detect the flaw."

It may be that in this sentiment, again "quite English," lies the explanation of Gladstone's attitude. In spite alike of his high sacramental creed and his dislike of Evangelicalism and Dissent, he never seems to have once felt attracted to Rome. Newman's influence never appears to have counted for very much, and he disliked the "strong sophistical element" in Tract XC., but Hope and Manning were intimate friends, and he appears to have discussed with them every phase of the Jerusalem Bishopric and Gorham controversies. Yet he never felt the

"pull of Rome" sufficiently to argue sympathetically with those who did. Probably his interest in the secular world helped him to see the hopelessness of Rome's position in regard to England. Beyond his frequent and wise emphasis of the view that a man had no right to join the Church of Rome merely because its atmosphere seemed attractive, he says nothing indicative of understanding the difficulties which were and are felt by many who in other ways thought much like him; and his letters on this topic seem cold and almost conventional in their Anglican complacency, although he does say in one later letter to Manning that he cannot foresee with certainty any stronghold of dogma fifty years hence except in the Roman Church."

This brings us to the question of dogmatic belief and infidelity. Here Gladstone's insight was sure, and his instinct rarely at fault in the search for causes; his words are still valuable, though the form of the controversy has greatly changed:—

"I think there is a more powerful combination of influences now at work in the world which have atheism for their legitimate upshot than in any former period known to me. They are alike hostile to God the Creator, God the Ruler, and God the Judge; and the only deities they have are the gods of Epicurus."

This is the conflict into which above all others he could wish to throw himself, and he feels:—

"It seems hardly too much to say that we see before us an ever-growing actual necessity, in the world of thought, for a new reconciliation of Christianity and mankind."

Like many others, he traces the cause not only to the increase of liberty, which is bound to render infidelity articulate, but also to the growing wealth and ease of the time:

"I am rather more painfully impressed with the apprehension that the seen world is gaining on the unseen."

Like Bishop Gore, he discerns a decay of the sense of sin, which was strong in our fathers:—

"There is in Christian communities at the present time... a decline in the sense of sin, which, instead of being, as under the Christian system it ought to be, piercing and profound, is passing with very many into a shallow, feeble, and vague abstraction."

He admits that all is not clear:—

"The ship is at sea, far from the shore she has left, far from the shore she is making for";

and, while holding fast to revealed religion, seems fully aware that, as Dr. Sanday has recently said, "we must modernize whether we will or no." At the same time the unconquerable optimism, which was perhaps his most original distinction as a politician, breaks out again and again. In a letter on the clerical tasks of to-day he says to his son:

"Doubtless there is a sapping of the foundations of belief; so much the nobler will be the task of him who toils to confirm,

clear, and reinstate them....Christianity is under strain; but it is like the strain of the good ship in the roaring sea as it leaps from wave to wave. The immense changes in all departments of life and knowledge put faith on its trial, and apply more stress to that chain which links us to the unseen world....I admit that for the half-and-half clergyman it will be an evil time."

It is this "half-and-half" attitude which always has his strongest antagonism; he scorns the time-serving, comfortable Erastianism which will readily jettison the Creeds in order to save the endowments of the Church, or cling to coercive means as the sole bulwark of the Faith. In religion, as in everything else, be thoroughgoing is the motto of these volumes; let its flame leave no element in life unilluminated.

With Gladstone's positive opinions on points of policy or Churchmanship many will disagree, though what surprises us is the number of cases in which he was clearly right and saw to the heart of difficult and complex problems—saw not by any special brilliancy or quickness (so far as these volumes testify), but by a strong and deep religious sense, a ceaseless sanity of judgment, and a determination to disregard the accidents as compared with the essence of what he was fighting for. For it is clear that he knew what he was fighting for—the preservation of faith in Christ the Redeemer, as mediated by a distinct society, and vitalized by sacramental grace. These were the convictions which were the deepest and most inward things in his life; and though he more and more came with Manning to realize that the Church, in regard to the world, was once again getting into the position it had before Constantine (a thesis recently developed, as we noted the other day, by Canon Hobhouse), yet he never seems once to have given way to the prevailing depression or to minimizing tendencies, but to have held unshaken to his rock of truth.

This book brings us closer to Gladstone the man than any before published; it explains more fully, if indirectly, the source of his hold upon his countrymen; it is a valuable historical document of an age rapidly becoming remote; and it raises our opinion of Gladstone's judgment and sanity no less than of his piety, as one to whom, in Lord Hugh Cecil's admirable phrase, "religion was always the first of interests and the most usual of habits." Its very faults—the lack of lightness and grace, the occasional platitude, the English inability to understand other positions—serve but to complete the picture of the great God-fearing, middle-class political leader of the nineteenth century, who impersonated rather than led his countrymen.

Of the editing and the commentary we need only say that they are excellent, and that we recognize with gratitude the obligation under which Mr. Lathbury has laid us.

The Book of Gorley. By Heywood Sumner. (Southampton, Henry March Gilbert & Son.)

GORLEY is an adjunct to the little Hampshire parish of Ibsley, whose tiny church—its structural ugliness more than redeemed by the perfection of its sylvan setting—is a feature of the highway from Fordingbridge to Ringwood. Straggling on the western limit of the New Forest, with the ancient outer boundary of Cranborne Chase distant less than a mile; placed all but on the banks of the Avon, most pastoral of streams; remote alike from motor dust and the exuberance of trippers, Gorley preserves unbroken the spell of river, down, and woodland; and at Gorley Mr. Sumner built himself a house. The building of this house, the doings of its inmates, village annals and character-studies, scraps of Forest lore, local anecdote, and the like, make up 'The Book of Gorley.' It is frank egoism, but Montaigne stands as a witness that literary egoism, so it be frank, is of itself no vice. The manner of it is its justification. To write of one's private and personal affairs so that strangers shall find therein both entertainment and instruction is a rare gift, and Mr. Sumner so far possesses it that we follow the progress of the house at Cuckoo Hill with a sympathetic interest which extends even to the price and origin of the bricks used, and the exact dimensions of the floorboards in the drawing-room.

Mr. Sumner is a careful observer and a practical lover of country life, and the field of his activity is wide. He has compiled lists of the birds that visit Ibsley Common, and the plants that grow there, and writes at length of the Forest deer, both fallow and red (the latter a scanty remnant in these days), of soils and subsoils, the construction of mud-walls, the brewing of beer, and the making of cider. He has much to say also of heath fires, the best methods of keeping them within bounds, and the necessity for authorized burnings at agreed periods; and animadvert, not without justice, upon the selfish ignorance of the outcry which arose in 1908 over the temporary disfigurement of certain tracts of the Forest. The Forest itself—or rather that part of it lying north of the road from Ringwood to Romsey—is treated in detail, and minute descriptions of the several woods and enclosures give the trees and undergrowth to be seen in each, the birds that haunt them, the dates of planting (where ascertainable), and other attractive and out-of-the-way information, amplified and enhanced by a series of delightful illustrations.

In his treatment of Cranborne Chase Mr. Sumner is perhaps stretching the self-imposed limits of his book. Badbury Rings, Woodyates, and Winkellbury are, we fancy, somewhat outside the Gorley radius, as also are the invaluable researches of the late General Pitt-Rivers;

but the striking views of Lower Bridmore Farm with Winkellbury Camp, not to mention those of Beckerly Dyke and Martin Down, will, perhaps, excuse this divagation and much more. On such terms we should have been well content had the author extended his sphere of observation to Dorchester, Winchester, or even Stonehenge.

The human interest of the book centres in the inhabitants of Gorley, their lives and their sayings. With respect to the latter Mr. Sumner has not been uniformly felicitous in his selection. It is never easy to foretell if an anecdote, humorous in the vernacular, will retain that quality in cold print. Some of those cited assuredly do not; on the other hand, there are not a few which deserve quotation. From these we single out the experiences of a certain aged Wesleyan farmer, since deceased:—

"My eyesight's garn, can't see 'ee, but I've been reading the Bible." "Does B read to you?" "No" (with a grave chuckle), "the Lard reads to me. He called me away, from where the men was a-mowing, when I was 21, beside a girt dog's tomb, and then I knelt down behind that stone, and prayed to the Lard. But I kep secret: so I fell away agen, and live in sin for ten years. I was sitting in the church at Bramshaw, in the old sinful ways, and I was a-looking at the parson and a-thinking, I shan't get much good out of 'ee, when the Lard call me the second time. His voice comed out o' the wall, "This is no place for 'ee." So I know'd I was called for His service, and I comed out o' church, and never been in one since. Yes; I took up with the Wesleys, and I preached, and so they all took and hated me. In the world 'ee shall have tribulation, and I knew my enemies would try to overthrow me. They kep on saying things to my master agen me. One day I was a-praying agen my enemies, by the hot-water pipes in the greenhouse, and the Lard heard me, and He took me up from behind, so I knew that I was in the hand of the Lard; and when I come out, my master he comed to me and says, "Tame, I'm a-going away for a bit; here's £5 for 'ee to pay the wages, and for to keep 'ee going while I'm away." And so my enemies was all confounded, and so they always have a-been."

There is humour, too, with a touch of mystery, in the lament of a lady of the parish over certain property irrevocably lost in spite of determined efforts to keep it in the family:—

"My Father, he oughter had property in Brighton: his mother was a widder, and she never would tell 'en about the writings of this here property, but kep on how she'd tell 'en as soon as she was a-dying—well, she was took with a see-sure, and went's white's a maggot, and never know'd nothing, nor never come to bonified, as you mid say, tho' they threw all the fire-irons downstairs to try and give her a start, if so be she mid come to, but she never took no notice, and died without being able to tell 'en."

Mr. Sumner recounts the tragedy of Moyles Court and Dame Alice Lisle—whose condemnation for harbouring rebels was secured by the threats of Jeffreys after the jury had three times refused to convict—and the less-known history attached to Gallows Hill near Breamore

He also devotes some space to the Horton Observatory Tower, and recalls a statement made by an "old inhabitant" to the effect that "the Tower was originally built by Humphry Sturt in order to see France from the top of it, and that his disappointment was great when he first went up!" The present writer remembers a similar statement made to him by an "old inhabitant" of the neighbouring village of Witchampton, who, however, added a further picturesqueness by asserting that the object of the Mr. Sturt in question in erecting the tower was "to see over into France," and that on reaching the top and finding his view completely obstructed by Chisbury Hill—a contingency which might have been foreseen—he was consumed with a great rage, and demanded that the building should there and then fall down, and he with it.

In a volume so fascinating as the present it is irksome to pick out faults, but a few minor lapses call for notice. O.E. *tic* is generally held to signify "a corpse," and not, as set out on p. 15, "the place of a corpse." We believe that it was not Southey, but the author of 'John Inglesant,' who observed of Wordsworth that "his standard of intoxication was miserably low," though the remark is also attributed to Sir F. Doyle. In correcting the error by virtue of which "Picket Post," on the Ringwood-Romsey road, appears in Ordnance maps and elsewhere as "Picket Post," it would have been only fair to point out that, whatever the spelling, local pronunciation is undoubtedly in favour of "picket"—hence the mistake. Finally, we can see no palliation for such a phrase as "the dim years of unaccountable period"; and it is to be hoped that the printer alone is responsible for "in saeculo saeculorum" (p. 94).

Mention has already been made of Mr. Sumner's illustrations. These are both numerous and effective. Their quaint formality is alive with character and atmosphere, and adds irresistibly to the charm of the book, inasmuch that it will be strange if a reader can lay it down without experiencing an impulse to make secret pilgrimage to Cuckoo Hill, and stand, but for a moment, a stranger (and a trespassing stranger) within its gates.

There is an Index, which, however, might have been improved.

NEW NOVELS.

Martin Eden. By Jack London. (Heinemann.)

It is easy to discern a note of exaggeration or extravagance in Mr. London's latest novel; but it is easy also to feel the power which characterizes the narrative. One will not admit that the hero, a rough young sailor, could so readily acquire culture and social understanding; nor can one accept without demur the strange development of the heroine, who

before she quits the pages subverts all one's ideas of her. Again, the end is not inevitable, and is a mere concession to a moving vein of tragedy. However, all these criticisms apart, the tale is vigorous, exhilarating, and arresting. It is full of life and thought. Above all, it is virile, and seems to bring one nearer to raw and primitive life.

Diana of Dreams. By G. B. Burgin. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE heroine of this romance, a widow, is in love with a Turkish officer, a leader in the revolution. She and the other English characters, after several sprightly chapters of palaver, adjourn to Constantinople, "the Home of Romance," where they meet with adventures less numerous and thrilling than we had been led to expect. The conclusion seems needlessly abrupt and unconvincing. The book is facile and vivacious, and may be recommended to that section of the public who devour their fiction at a gulp. The author is not an authority on things Eastern, or the psychology of Turks, Old or Young; but his evident enjoyment in treating such matters is sufficiently infectious to atone for blunders.

Margaret Rutland. By Thomas Cobb. (Mills & Boon.)

MR. COBB has chosen a somewhat hackneyed theme for his latest story. Margaret Rutland is a sweet-natured, middle-aged lady, who, notwithstanding her substantial income and personal attractiveness, is compelled to find all her happiness in her old-fashioned garden and her parochial benevolences until a penniless, weak-willed young man, just rescued from starvation by an old Winchester schoolfellow, excites her sympathy and love. Mr. Cobb has a sense of character and a lightness of touch which enable him to give an agreeable freshness to the story. He knows how to put the quality of companionableness into his books, and, if he rarely excites us, he never bores us.

A Corn of Wheat. By E. H. Young. (Heinemann.)

IT is a natural temptation for the author of a first novel to grapple with some difficult psychological problem before which a more experienced writer would probably hesitate. Here the effort to present a heroine's dominant instinct for maternity at war with her abnormal repulsion towards lover or husband has resulted in a rather untelligible study of overweening and unattractive egotism. Judith's adoration of nature is supposed to be the key-note to her character, but nature cannot fairly be blamed for her indifferent sense of responsibility. Having vehemently refused to marry Roger, the father of her child, a tiresome young Socialist who has

loved her and is only anxious to do his duty, she becomes the wife, in a moment of insanity, of Mr. Beales, a humble-minded and tenderly devoted draper who is also a lay reader. After the birth and death of her child, when he has given up lay reading to please her, Judith callously leaves him, possibly at the call of nature, but certainly because she is a lady and disgusted with her surroundings. Several of the minor characters—notably Mr. Beale himself, also Judith's brother the Vicar and his wife Bessie—are so admirably drawn, and much of the writing is so good, that in the next venture we expect the author to do more with a more pleasing subject.

Her Honour's Pawn. By Theo Raikes. (F. V. White & Co.)

THIS, in the main, is the story of a fraudulent claim to a peerage, and its novelty lies chiefly in the fact that the rival claimants are girls, one of whom—needless to say, she is both the heiress and the heroine—is handicapped by a promise she made her dead father that she would not proclaim her connexion with his family. The plot, though it fails to mystify, is not wanting in ingenuity; the character-drawing, if without much vitality, is clear; and the narrative has simplicity and ease. We should not like to vouch for the accuracy of the legal details.

Promise. By E. Sidgwick. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)

MISS SIDGWICK offers in this book a remarkably intimate study of the artistic temperament as manifested in a young musical genius, half English, half French. She tells us that her "aim is to illustrate by means of incidents in his life the futility of all attempts to control artistic impulse. The five divisions of the story show how the Child of Promise is affected by the various persons with whom he is brought into contact." The latter half of the scheme breaks down absolutely as the characters develop—sometimes, we believe, almost in spite of the author herself. The artistic temperament of the boy does not affect other characters, and is not affected by them; but this powerful study does include the portrayal of characters possessing notable sympathy with the difficulties brought about by the attempt to subjugate the artistic temperament as well as the calamitous lack of comprehension on the part of others.

In spite of some details which are a little overdrawn, we heartily commend the book to the serious attention of our readers.

Samuel the Seeker. By Upton Sinclair. (John Long.)

IN attaining a stern artistic effect Mr. Sinclair's novel is so economical of details that many readers will desire a sequel to

adventures which leave his hero an "unconscious and bleeding" demagogue. Samuel is an American orphan who embraces in rapid succession the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, a thief's individualism, and the altruism of Christianity. Grave and profoundly conscientious, he finds himself peculiarly acquainted with the corrupt government of the town in which, first as a millionaire's gardener, and afterwards as a sexton's assistant, he tries to earn his livelihood. In his protest against a betrayal of the public interest, in which the police are tools of the guilty magnates, he places himself in antagonism to the kind-hearted rector, who employs him; and, in the end, he throws in his lot with the Socialists.

Helen of all Time. By W. Holt-White. (Fisher Unwin.)

If sensationalism is to flourish easily, it must not shrink from audacity, but one must be extravagantly fond of freaks of fancy to relish Mr. Holt-White's extension of the Homeric myth of Helen of Troy. He imagines that she so offended divine justice by misuse of her beauty that she was doomed to prolong her corporeal existence more fantastically than the Wandering Jew. Mr. Holt-White's Helen, if we rightly construe her conflicting statements, must pass from one incarnation to another—herself being the mother of each new body inhabited by her—until a man loves her apart from her beauty. The reader is given the story of her last two incarnations, and obtains a pessimistic view of the effect of transcendent human beauty on the modern crowd. The concluding tragedy, accomplished by an infatuated ruffian who pursues Helen in an airship, shows the author trapped by vulgarity while struggling to attain the sublime.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Life of Reginald Pole. By Martin Haile. (Pitman & Sons.)—Reginald Pole deserved a new biography. The kinsman of Henry VIII. who did not hesitate to rebuke him to his face; the adviser of Mary who might perhaps have married her, but preferred as legate to reconcile England to Rome; the legate who was deprived of his office by the Pope, and whose "accursed brood and apostate household" the Pope denounced; the scholar and statesman whose work proved in the end so ineffective, was a man whose interesting career has been too much neglected, if his political importance has been rightly discounted.

In fact, Pole was more interesting than effective. Among his friends he numbered almost all the great Humanists, bad and good, of his day. There are passages in his writings which are among the most illuminating things of his age—notably that which connects Thomas Cromwell with Machiavelli. He did things which no other man of his time had the chance, or perhaps would have had the tact or ability, to do, especially the peaceful reconciliation of England to Rome. Yet throughout his life, and visibly in his

books, for all his vehemence there is an obvious sense of ineffectiveness. He was out of touch with the true tendencies of his age. He quarrelled with Henry VIII., and he quarrelled with Paul IV. He was called a Lutheran, yet he revived Romanism in a country which was lukewarm as to its claims. He was nominally at the head of a bitter persecution, yet he was no persecutor. He was opposed to a Spanish alliance, yet he became the supporter of the Spanish rule and Spanish policy in England.

We have passed beyond the days of Dean Hook's brisk biography and Freeman's more striking essay on it. Pole is purged of complicity in the attempts to get the sanction of the University of Paris for Henry's "divorce": Martin Haile, his new biographer, is effective at this point. No one now dwells on the idea that a possible marriage between himself and Queen Mary was a serious obsession of his mind. Pole in fact was vindicated by the labours of Dr. James Gairdner, before Martin Haile came to write his biography anew.

The book before us has two defects. In the first place, its references, sometimes good and clear, are at others imperfect and incomplete. It is difficult to make out where the author has actually consulted MSS., English or foreign, or is relying on others' accounts of them. And in the second place—but this, of course, will not appear to some to be a defect at all—a definite Papal sympathy is shown in opposition to the English view. The collections formed by the late Father Ethelred Taunton have been used, and here and there he is followed too implicitly, though on other points vigorously controverted: it is no doubt a courteous feeling of indebtedness which leads to too eulogistic an account of that writer's life of Wolsey. This work is, indeed, far better. It is careful and thorough, and, if not very bright or well arranged, full of information which will be useful to students.

Perhaps the most interesting part is the account, from time to time, of Pole's connexion with Italy: here the author seems to have no prejudice to serve, except one, which the facts fully justify in favour of Pole as against those who accused him of holding the Lutheran doctrine of justification. In regard to England, on the other hand, the author's views sometimes seem to colour the interpretation; an example is the belief in Elizabeth's complicity in Wyatt's rebellion; and another, that there is hardly any mention at all of the Marian persecution, and thus we lose what might have been a valuable examination of Pole's relation to it. Some allusion, too, might have been expected to the careful examination by Mr. Frere of the position of the clergy under the Marian reaction.

The illustrations are not all of historical value. As a defence of Pole's character the book is successful; as a vindication of his ability it as certainly fails.

Lancelot Andrewes and the Reaction. By Douglas Maclean. Illustrated. (Allen & Sons.)—Historical biographies in little are sometimes charming things, and this is one of such. It has a rare vitality about it; and that not so much because it presents any particularly vivid picture of its hero, as because it tells, with an extraordinary and pleasing frankness, what is in its author's mind. He will bring the seventeenth-century Churchman into touch with the life of to-day; or, to put it in another way, he will show how the writer's opinion of theology and politics are related to those of his hero.

So we have many quaint and refreshing things by the way. Mr. Maclean treats Andrewes as a living figure, with an interest which we may share with him, and opinions which are by no means out of date, such as "the continuous identity of the Ecclesia Anglicana" and a reasoned view of loyalty to the Crown.

In vividness, and wealth of contemporary illustration, the book is far superior to Dr. R. L. Ottley's biography of about the same size. But on the other hand it is extraordinarily ill-arranged. Facts and opinions, and entertaining foot-notes, are pressed on the reader with an amazing absence of coherence, and after a few pages the author seems to part entirely from the idea of producing anything like a Life of Andrewes. He is content with a series of essays: one remembers the definition of Dr. Johnson (of his own College in Oxford)—"a loose sally of the mind, an ill-digested, ill-conditioned piece"; and if the author is contented, we certainly are.

As an historian Mr. Maclean is for the most part careful and accurate; but further investigation would have convinced him that it is the reverse of "probable that Udall was Martin Marprelate himself," and have suggested to his authority, the Dean of Westminster, that perhaps the real reason why "parts of the abbey church" were not "restored" by Williams's predecessors was not only that they were not rich, but also that they had very little time. Mr. Maclean might have dealt more fully with, or at any rate given us some conclusion of his own on the Essex case.

The title-page of *The Fall of the Old Order, 1763-1815*, by Ierne L. Plunket (Oxford, Clarendon Press), indicates merely that it is a "text-book of European history, 1763-1815." There is no introduction or preface to convey to the reader the idea of the volume, and he is left to gather that it is one of a series. The idea seems to be to furnish something between the ordinary compendium such as Lodge's 'Modern Europe' and the more elaborate 'Periods of European History' edited by Mr. Hassall.

This volume at least carries out well the ideal now generally accepted for school history, the working of selected and illustrative detail into a clear outline. As an example of the method we may quote the excellent account of the working of benevolent despotism as exhibited in the aims and achievement of the Austrian Joseph II. or the concrete account of the bureaucratic system in France under the *Ancien Régime*. The greater part of the book naturally centres round France and the prowess of France as represented by Napoleon, and the tale of conquest and failure is clearly set forth. We look in vain, however, for any suggestion of the romance of the theme; and the characterization throughout the book is meagre, while the chapter on the 'Literary Movement' is also restricted.

The style of writing is not uniformly interesting, though there are illuminating passages, and the author's grammar and phraseology are not above criticism.

The book will take a place among the useful, if not distinguished historical textbooks of which we have lately had so many. It is furnished with good tables and maps.

The Scots Peerage. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. Vol. VII. (Edinburgh, David Douglas.)—The seventh volume of this desirable, though by no means ideal, compilation is now before us, and includes accounts

of the Scottish peerage titles from Panmure to Sinclair. The family of Maule of Panmure has been dealt with already by both the genealogists Macfarlane and Sir William Fraser, and their studies are utilized. The account by the latter of the origin of the Drummonds is also adopted by the author of the article on the Earl of Perth, but not much is added about the early history of the family, although it gave Scotland two queens. Some new information, however, regarding Col. William Stewart, the father of Lord Pittenweem, is supplied in the next article, and Calderwood's assertion that he was a "cloutter of old shoes" is shown to mean most probably that he was penniless, though with "a lang pedigree." The Scott of Synton descent still begins with certainty, as we are told under 'Polwarth,' only with Walter Scott of Synton, whose grandson "Watty burn the Braes" flourished in 1575. We are glad, however, to see that the writer of the article tries to rehabilitate the legend of "Mucklemoo'd Meg." The Robertson origin of the Colyears, Earls of Portmore, is still unfortunately untraced beyond the identification supplied by Douglas in his 'Baronage.' Under 'Queensberry' we find that the Avignon 'Regesta' gives some useful information (as it does in many other places) about an early marriage and the relationships mentioned in the dispensation may throw light upon the difficult history of the Douglasses of Dalkeith. The monograph on the Lords Reay is an addition to our knowledge of the Highland clan Mackay, and the matrimonial difficulties of that family. Rollo, Lord Rollo, is deduced from John Rollo of Duncrub, who died in 1390 (although a Willemus de Rollok was an Esquire in 1312), and the writer embodies some new items from the Rollo writs. Primrose, Earl of Rosebery, is traced back to Henry Primrose (whose son was a monk at Culross and took advantage of the Reformation to marry), mentioned in Culross charters in 1543. Many of the family were hangers-on of the Court. One married the "mistress-nurse to Prince Henry"; another was "Chief and Principall Chirurgion" to King James VI.; while a daughter of the family was wife of the Court goldsmith, George Heriot. The romantic story of John, Lord Dalmeny, and Catherine Canham here finds a place. We think it would not have been amiss to mention that Lady Primrose, *née* Drelichcourt, was a noted Jacobite. Oddly enough, historical facts like this are often missed by biographers, who are more anxious to note that an unfortunate duchess died "of a surfeit of cherries." The 'Clan Donald' is corrected under 'The Ancient Earls of Ross' on the subject of the dates of the rising of the Lord of the Isles. We find later an able account of Ross, Lord Ross; and the Cartulary of Lindores assists us in correcting earlier misconceptions of the Leslie pedigree. The account of the Rothes family throws more light upon the marriage complications of George, fourth Earl, and the subsequent matrimonial vicissitudes of the descendants. In 'Innes-Ker, Duke of Roxburgh,' one would have been glad if more space had been devoted to cadets of the Kers. The difficult question of the succession to the title of Lord Ruthven is considered impartially. The two families of Lord Saltoun give additions to, and the 'Earls of Seafield' deductions from, Sir William Fraser's works; and 'Sinclair, Lord Sinclair,' tells of the curious change in the succession to that title. One of the best accounts in this book, and one which contains information difficult to get elsewhere, is that of 'Sempill, Lord Sempill.' It is specially interesting as giving fully the

complete history of Grizel Sempill, Lady Stanhouse, who occupied a position with Archbishop Hamilton only comparable to that of Mariota Ogilvie with Cardinal Beaton.

We notice still some want of uniformity in the editing of the volume, statements under one head not always being identical with those under another, and hope the final volume will contain a list of corrigenda.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

General Gatacre, 1843-1906. By Beatrice Gatacre. (John Murray.)—An energetic life and a pathetic, if ever there was one—that is the impression which this book conveys. The energy is apparent on every page. The pathos lurks in the last section, which tells of South African misfortunes and a lonely end in Abyssinia.

The record of so keen a soldier merits careful reading; and this life, written with a rare sympathy and simplicity, becomes a psychological study, the interest of which increases as we read. There is much truth in the remark made by Lady Gatacre's father, that "this son-in-law of his was born out of due time, that his right place would have been at the head of Cromwell's Ironsides"; and in G. W. Steevens's epitome, "His body was all steel wire."

The first eleven of his forty-three years (1862-1905) of service were spent with his regiment, the famous 77th. Those who knew him then remember a young man of charming manners and strong determination, industrious and ambitious, yet always for the good of the service; eager to get beyond the range of civilization, at once a sportsman and an artist. A speedy and surreptitious visit in November, 1870, to the Franco-German battle-fields (in spite of stringent War Office regulations to the contrary) was a typical adventure.

He made his mark at the Staff College (1873-4), and was at once appointed Professor of Military Drawing and Surveying at Sandhurst, in recognition of his own excellence in the subject; and it is easy to understand that many of his pupils came to regard him with feelings of genuine hero-worship. After several years of staff duty in India and in Burma, which widened his interests and experience, he returned for a short time to his own corps (which had now become the 2nd Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment), and held the command of it from June, 1884, to December, 1885. In administration and in instruction he was ahead of his time; and the manœuvres which he initiated—before the days of staff-rides and annual camps of exercise, he remembered—made a strong impression on all who served under him.

As D.Q.M.G. on the Head-quarters Staff of Sir F. Roberts he had important work to do, and did it well; and in 1888 he was appointed Chief Staff Officer of the Hazara Field Force, his first active service after twenty-six years of preparation. A splendid piece of climbing—7,000 feet down and up again in seventeen hours—to establish connexion between two of the columns, showed how Gatacre took always the lion's share of difficulty and danger for himself, and helped to win him the D.S.O. A year in command of the garrison at Mandalay gave him just what he liked of environment and administration; then as Adjutant-General to the Bombay Army he found yet fuller scope for his abilities, and made a multitude of friends. Promoted next to the command of the

Bombay district, he had a great deal to do not only with civilians ashore, but also with transports and ships of our own and other navies; and showed himself the restless, reckless worker, who made "no difficulty" and "no finality" his masters of method.

In the midst of this busy life came the summons to the Chitral Relief Force; and Gatacre's skill in surveying was turned to good account in the roads made under his direction. But the peculiar capacity of the man was perhaps never seen to greater advantage than in the fight with another kind of foe—the plague at Bombay in 1897. As chairman of the Plague Committee he initiated and maintained at high pressure the hospital organization which gradually overcame the prejudice of the natives and crushed out the disease; and never was distinction better earned than the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal, which Queen Victoria gave him in 1900 for this service.

A few months at Aldershot in command of a brigade, and then in January, 1898, he was hurried off to Egypt to take part under the Sirdar in the operations along the Nile. A march of some 70 miles in 73 hours, from the then railhead to Berber, showed what he, the man of movement, expected of his brigade; and though some critics have considered that Gatacre overtaxed his troops, it is to be remembered, as the biography points out, that the necessity for such rapidity lay in the danger to be averted; and the fact remains that the British brigade won this heat against Mahmoud. The account of the battle of the Atbara is full of interesting first-hand information. Gatacre's

"idea of practising troops in the field during the campaign was an inspiration. The conventional idea has been that in the field the only alternatives were fighting and taking it easy. Result when campaigning in a bad climate, laziness in camp, rum, fever, and loss of condition generally."

So wrote a newspaper correspondent; and we are reminded somehow of the Dionysius who showed the Ionian sailors how to practise before the battle of Lade, which they lost because they could not stand the strenuous exertion.

After a few months at Colchester Gatacre was ordered to South Africa. The enthusiastic farewells of Colchester were sobered by his parting words: "Make no mistake. We have a long, tough job before us." "Fancy," he wrote from Queenstown on November 24th, "what a predicament for a General Officer to be in—no troops, no transport, no horses for his Mounted Infantry; but I trust all are coming." Hampered by lack of troops and length of communications, he planned a night attack on the Boer laager at Stormberg; and the plan all but succeeded. Its failure, coming in close proximity to the checks at Colenso and Magersfontein, made an unfortunate impression. Lord Roberts's operations relieved the tension and restored the public confidence; but the dangerous policy of pacification which followed—dangerous, because it tended to scatter detachments of troops to receive the surrendered arms of the "pacified" Boers, and offered the best of opportunities to the enterprise of De Wet—made things desperately difficult for Gatacre. His "division" had never contained more infantry than four battalions, and it was depleted by the requirements of Head-quarters, or dissipated in small sections over extensive lines of communication. A somewhat obscure telegram from Head-quarters—no one can deny that its wording was ambiguous—suggested sending a detachment to Dewetsdorp. The sequel is well known.

Was the subsequent treatment of Gatacre justified? Controversy has long ago brought out the arguments for and against, and this is not the place to re-open ten-year-old wounds, but the record before us states once again, in dignified remonstrance, the protest of those who felt that a brave man had been hardly treated, that bricks had been expected where there was no straw. War is a harder task-master than Pharaoh, and shows no mercy to ill-success, whatever its cause. Lady Gatacre has done her work with great delicacy and discretion.

WE have been rather fortunate in the matter of genuine pictures of life at sea in the merchant service of late years. Apart from Conrad's masterly tales, we have had several sound volumes, such as Mr. Lubbock's 'Round the Horn before the Mast.' With this thoroughly creditable piece of work we may class *The Brassboulder*, by Mr. David W. Bone (Duckworth). It is clearly a real document. Incidentally, it is illustrated by some good drawings by the author.

The "brassboulder" is the mercantile marine apprentice, and this book deals faithfully with the seamy side of his life, and, more casually, some of its brighter and more humorous aspects. In the majority of sailing ships, the premiums which boy's parents pay bring them few privileges beyond that of being treated as lollipops, and with rather less consideration than a fore-castle hand, in whose breast possible thoughts of mutiny and protest under Board of Trade regulations may be supposed to lurk. The writer has heard a sailing ship's master tell his mate to "put one of the lads" to a job the danger of which had made the mate hesitate about ordering a fore-castle hand to do it. There are ships in which better conditions prevail, whose masters do their duty in the matter of the apprentice's nautical education. But such ships are few and far between.

In spite of its indubitable hardships and drawbacks, life in a "windjammer" has rather more to commend it to a young and thoroughly healthy man or youth than this story might lead some readers to suppose. Yet the book is perfectly true. Life in a cargo tramp contains every hardship here indicated, and, it may be, some others to boot. But there are intervals in which it possesses a singular, indescribable fascination of its own, not unlike the fascination of battle—a rude, primitive charm, due in part to the isolation it involves, and in part to the superb air in mid-ocean and the exhilaration of hand-to-hand conflict with the elements. This book touches the indefinable charm and appeal of the sea cursorily; but it is good honest work, and repays careful reading.

Forty Years Ago and After, by J. George Tetley (Fisher Unwin), belongs to a class of book which is multiplying too rapidly at the present day. Any one of average intelligence and thought, who has attained to the age of sixty, seventy, or more, can scarcely fail to have stored up in his memory, or possibly committed to the pages of more or less complete diaries, a considerable supply of reminiscences. Such reminiscences may form pleasant reading for the author's immediate friends or neighbours; but it requires a considerable amount of literary ability, and a power of discriminating what is of real value, to present them in an agreeable or successful form for the general public.

Two works of marked success have, perhaps, given an impetus to these books of recollections, but in no case have their

imitators come within measurable distance of them. The more celebrated of these is Dean Ramsay's 'Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character,' and the other is the late Canon Atkinson's inimitable 'Forty Years in a Moorland Parish.'

We cannot congratulate Archdeacon Tetley on the book before us. The majority of these "Studies and Sketches" have already appeared in different magazines, such as *Chambers's Journal* or *Good Words*. Well suited, perhaps, for magazines, they were scarcely worth gathering into a large-type volume. The only part which strikes us as really amusing consists of the Archdeacon's recollections of Magdalen College, Oxford. The following incidental practice of that College in the middle of last century will certainly amaze modern Magdalen men:

"One of the strangest features of Magdalen in the forties and early fifties was the private instruction of the Gentleman Commoners in the Old Testament by Whiting, the College cook, whose acquaintance with the letter of Scripture was extraordinarily accurate. The very early hour of dinner, 5 P.M., afforded a long evening at his disposal."

The book, short as it is, is eked out by several sections which can scarcely claim to have any reminiscent character. Such is the sermon or essay, written in 1900, dealing with 'The Christian View of War.'

We are glad to be able to call attention to the issue of a first attempt at an *Almanach de St. Pétersbourg: Cour, Monde, et Ville*, which—dated 1910—is to have successors more ambitious in their scale. The annual is published by the Société Wolff of St. Petersburg. The difficulties in the way of foreigners wishing to consult this Russian rival of 'Tout Paris' are considerable. The transliteration of Russian names has never been uniform; and modern Russian titles have been created in which, for example, the letter *u* at the beginning of the name stands for a princely family who must be looked for under *Ou*. We hardly expect to find Galitzin under *Go*, which is the accepted rendering in this volume, where the princes of that prolific family fill six pages. So with the names beginning *Sh* or *Sch*, and often rendered in French *Ch*; while the letter (*Stch*) standing first of the two that constitute the name of cabbage soup will puzzle all but Russian scholars. It is perhaps unusual for books of reference to contain pages of comments on high politics; but the impartial account of the three Dumas given in the book before us forms a curious exception to a sound rule. We welcome this new-comer into a useful field.

Domesday Tables for the Counties of Surrey, Berkshire, Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, and Bedford, and for the New Forest. By Francis Henry Baring. (St. Catherine Press.)—Lest it should be thought by some weary student that "Domesday" books are endless, and already superfluous, we hasten to observe that the reader of these existing works of erudition and the future writer of such monographs must equally reckon with Mr. Baring's compact volume of statistics.

In the first place, the work can scarcely fail to produce a favourable impression by its calm and dispassionate treatment of a vexed subject. The author eschews the aid of rhetoric, just as he shuns direct allusion to contentious topics. Indeed, his aversion from certain burning questions of historical debate resembles the innocence of the modern judge who has heard of none of these things. There can be little doubt, however, that this reticence is to the advantage of the reader,

whose attention is not distracted by obtrusive personalities or conflicting criticism, whilst the author is enabled to pursue an independent line of inquiry without the necessity of fighting for his existence as the penalty of a too outspoken opinion. But this is only part of the general impression left by a perusal of this volume of new Domesday studies. There is also the feeling, as we read these bold and confident inductions from a scientific analysis of important sections of the famous record, that we are in the presence of a scholar of real constructive ability. In this book Mr. Baring deals with the Domesday statistics and also with the Domesday characteristics of six "home counties," with a special note on Hampshire accompanied by the tables, of an excursion into the New Forest. Two valuable Appendices are devoted to the Conqueror's march on London from Hastings and to the battle-field itself. With Mr. Baring's method of presenting his statistics we have no quarrel, but the ingenuity that will be appreciated by students of Domesday itself may present a considerable obstacle to unexpert students of economic history. At the same time these students will find cause for gratitude in the author's simplification of measures and values and other Domesday units, which have been calculated in uniform terms of the hide, the pound, and the team of eight oxen. Moreover, the Hundreds of Domesday have been arranged in alphabetical order, whilst the villages are distributed according to a judicious compromise. As compensation to the inveterate Domesday tabulator, the geographical position of these divisions is indicated by ingenious marginal symbols.

Introductory notes are prefixed to the tables for each of the selected counties, and these notes are remarkable for their deep learning and originality. Perhaps they lack the singular lucidity of exposition which is the gift of Dr. Round, and at times we are sensible of repetitions which the author himself has frankly admitted to be inevitable. None the less these essays will be of great value to the specialist and the general student alike.

In some respects the most remarkable section of the book is that dealing with the purely historical questions connected with the making of the New Forest and the battle of Hastings. These essays originally appeared in *The English Historical Review*, and they are reprinted here with considerable improvements and additions. Mr. Baring's theory of the afforestation of Hampshire forms part of a note on that county which, whilst carefully avoiding controversial matter, is distinctly opposed to the treatment of the subject in the Victoria County History. On the other hand, it is noticeable that Mr. Baring's partial vindication of the historian of the Norman Conquest and the chroniclers on whom he implicitly relied has not been generally accepted by recent historical writers. The 'Victoria History of Hampshire' was published in 1900, and Mr. Baring's article in *The English Historical Review* in 1901. In 1905 the 'Political History of England' was unable, after full consideration, to accept this important amendment, and there, as far as we are aware, the matter has rested.

We think that Mr. Baring sometimes takes the rhetoric of the chroniclers too seriously. Thus he glosses Orderic's glowing reference to the *campestris ubertas* of this wasted region with the comment "perhaps pork," and he fortifies this surmise with a footnote referring us to a notice of hogs sent hence in 1220 to the Winchester larder, a fact which is no more to the point than that

Henry III. provisioned one of his French expeditions with Hampshire bacon.

The march from Hastings and the description of the battle included in the Appendix to this volume are both original studies. Mr. Baring has preferred to give his own version of the battle, virtually without reference to the prolonged and momentous discussion of the subject more than ten years ago in *The English Historical Review* and elsewhere. Similarly he avoids the question of the palisade, though we may infer from a casual foot-note and the stress laid by him upon an English "phalanx" that he is, so to speak, a convinced "shield-waller." This is satisfactory, so far as it goes, but we have some doubts regarding the probability of Mr. Baring's explanation of the much-discussed "fenestres" in the same connexion. Here (p. 232, n.) are our author's own words:—

"The 'fenestres' have been a difficulty, but did the rustic always keep a regular shield? The loose shutter which closed his window at night might be a handy substitute, if he was called out in a hurry."

With this lively suggestion Mr. Baring's thoughtful essays come to a close. Although we have suggested the usefulness of full references to the existing historical literature of these interesting subjects, the omission in no way lessens the great obligations under which students are placed by the author of this remarkable work.

The Channel Islands, by E. E. Bicknell (Methuen & Co.), like the rest of "The Little Guides," addresses itself to the well-educated traveller, who wants something more than routes of expeditions and facts about hotels. It is well informed on fauna and flora; sound, but a bit too technical, on geology; and surprisingly good on prehistoric archaeology. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to various local enthusiasts, such as Mr. J. Sinel, whose researches in various directions have combined the ardour of patriotism with the exactness of science. The historical matter is interesting and full, but here and there is open to criticism—not unnaturally, for a history of the Islands embodying modern methods still remains to be written. The slip that is most likely to cause offence consists in attributing all the honours of the Battle of Jersey to "the English troops under Major Pierson"; whereas the local militia who gathered on the Mont Patibulaire not only fought most gallantly, but actually by their zeal spurred Pierson on to his successful onset. The misprints, alas! are many: "Guernesey," "Doll" (for the town of Dol), "de Cartaret," "Pique" (for Mr. Piquet, a Jersey naturalist), "Grosney" (for Grosnez), "Prymerides," "frank-fief," and so on. The maps are adequate. The photographic views are numerous and excellent. More attractive even than these, however, is the statement about the climate of the Islands, that "an average taken over fifteen years shows 1,930 hours of sunshine yearly, more than 250 hours above the highest record for the United Kingdom."

Wilderness Pets at Camp Buckshaw, by Edward Breck (Constable & Co.), is an exceedingly pleasant book in which to browse. Apparently the author has had the run of a naturalist's camp, and the naturalist was a sympathetic man quite on modern lines. He was instructed by the British Museum to obtain a young moose cub, and he did so, but it was not until an accident registered Nigley's name on the death-roll that his stuffed body went to London. He digs out three baby bears,

and rears two as pets. Flying squirrels do not survive at the camp, which, by the way, seems to be in Nova Scotia. He rears gulls, captures a young porcupine, keeps lions, and frogs, and beavers, and fights a sea monster, the tuna (which is a variant of our old friend the tunny), of 900 lb. Altogether Camp Buckshaw must have been a delightful place, specially for children. The work is well illustrated.

To celebrate the centenary of Regent's Park College the Rev. George P. Gould, the President, has, at the request of the Committee, written its history, and in a pamphlet of a hundred pages he gives, in a condensed form, an interesting record of this institution.

Of the three founders, William Taylor stands first. He made money in business as a hosier in Newgate Street, gave to the College in his lifetime, and at his death on December 1st, 1811, left it his residuary legatee, contributing in all over 19,000*l.* to the funds. He was a man of retiring disposition, refused to have his portrait painted, and evidently had a horror of the funeral sermons in vogue in those days, for in a codicil to his will he "expressed his desire that nothing should be said of him from the pulpit." The second founder was William Newman, who as a boy had no lighter occupation than the study of the classics and the acquisition of Hebrew. He was from its beginning associated with *The Baptist Magazine*, the first number of which was published in January, 1809; and he was President of the College from 1811 to 1835. The third founder was Joseph Gutteridge, who was treasurer for forty-six years.

The first premises occupied were at Stepney, and Birrell of Liverpool (who entered the College in 1832), in his life of Brock, the first minister of Bloomsbury Chapel, describes the building as being

"directly in front of the wooded grounds of the Rectory, which have since also vanished, and their own garden stretched as far on the opposite side as the wall of old 'Stepney Meeting.' The centre consisted of an ancient keep and gateway of deep red brick known as 'King John's Tower,' and which the antiquaries believe to have been all that remained of a royal suburban lodge of the days when Stebonheath, or Stepney, was the favourite resort of London citizens."

In 1854 it was decided to move to a more healthy and convenient neighbourhood; the lease of Holford House was secured, and on the 16th of October, 1856, the first session in the new home, now known as Regent's Park College, was inaugurated.

The illustrations to the little book include a good likeness of Dr. Angus, who was President from 1849 to 1893, and for many years a contributor to our columns.

HOLIDAY-MAKERS will do well to consider the claims of Messrs. Macmillan's seven-penny series of fiction. Recent issues are Rhoda Broughton's clever *Mamma*; *The Solitary Summer*, by that Elizabeth who has found her way to the stage; and Mrs. Oliphant's *A Beleaguered City*, a striking story of the supernatural.

MESSRS. NELSON have now added foreign books to their field of enterprise, publishing in the "Collection Nelson" such books as *La Peau de Chagrin*, with *Le Curé de Tours* and *Le Colonel Chabert* added; *Lettres de mon Moulin*, and Ségur's *La Campagne de Russie*, in each case with introductions by French scholars. We

hope and believe that this neat little series will have a wide sale. French is always difficult to translate, and it is much better to read the originals than to rely on English renderings.

The Green Book of London Society, edited by Douglas Sladen and W. Wigmore (Whitaker), consists mainly of two Directories—of 'British Titles' and of 'Peers, Peeresses, and Principal Official Personages' respectively—which are likely to be useful. We note, however, a great deal of other classified information on such topics as Clubs, Social and Sporting; Public Speakers, Lecturers, London Sights, and many lists of celebrities who have distinguished themselves in various forms of activity.

The volume will need careful revision in the next issue, for we have noticed slips in many sections, which are only natural in a first collection of so much matter. Some details surprise us. Mr. Gerald Du Maurier is among 'Prominent Speakers,' with the Archbishop of York and Marie Corelli; but we fail to find the Archbishop of Canterbury, or a much more effective speaker than many of those mentioned, Mr. William Crooks. Dr. Emil Reich figures in this section, and also in that headed 'Leading Entertainers of London, Musical Reciters, Conjurers, &c.' Was it necessary to include "leading amateur actors" who act no longer? The sections on sport are very full, and more detailed than anything of the sort that has previously appeared.

MESSRS. BLACKIE'S new "Limp Leather Library" is moderate in price, and distinctly attractive in appearance. Such books as *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, *Grimm's Fairy Tales*, and *Southey's Life of Nelson* should be popular in this form.

SALES.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and 13th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of the late Mr. George F. Fenton Smith, and other properties. Among the most important lots were: Ackermann's Repository, 39 vols., 1800-28, 42*l.* 10*s.* Burns's Poems, Kilmarnock edition, 1786, 107*l.* Horace Walpole's Letters, 9 vols., 1857-9, extra-illustrated, 21*l.* 10*s.* Monardus, Joyful News out of the New-Found Worlde, 1596, 11*l.* Book of Common Prayer, 1680, in a contemporary royal binding, 21*l.* 10*s.* Percy Society Publications, 30 vols., 1840-52, 11*l.* 5*s.* R. Sweet's British Flower Garden, 7 vols. (imperfect), 1823-38, 10*l.* 5*s.* Hennepin, New Discovery of a Vast Country in America, 1699, 14*l.* 10*s.* John Meares, Voyages from China, and J. Dixon, Remarks on the Voyages of John Meares, 2 vols., both 1790, 12*l.* 5*s.* Papworth, Select Views of London, 1816, 17*l.* 15*s.* The total of the sale was 1,133*l.* 7*s.*

On Monday, the 18th inst., and two following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of the late Surgeon-General Robert Rouse, and a portion of the library of the Rev. Stopford Brooke. Among the chief lots were: Anacréon, Sapho, Bion, et Moschus, Paris, 1773, 12*l.* The Arabian Nights, and Tales from the Arabic, translated by John Payne, 12 vols., 1882-4, 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Il Decamerone, 5 vols., 1757, 17*l.* 10*s.*; another copy, 15*l.* Les Cent Nouvelles, 2 vols., 1701, 10*l.* 15*s.* Combe's Three Tours of Dr. Syntax, 3 vols., 1812-21, 19*l.* Gavarni, five albums of coloured plates and lithographs, 10*l.* 10*s.* The Vicar of Wakefield, 1817, 14*l.* 10*s.* Hugo's Notre Dame de Paris, Cambridge, U.S.A., n.d., 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles, 1795, 18*l.* 5*s.* Lucretius, Della Natura delle Cose, 2 vols., 1754, 28*l.* 10*s.* Moreau le Jeune, 33 illustrations to Molière, 1773, 22*l.* 10*s.* Montesquieu, Temple de Gnide, 1772, 13*l.* 15*s.* 141 illustrations to the Métamorphoses d'Ovide, 1767, 24*l.* 10*s.* J. Péladan, A Cœur perdu, 1888, 14*l.* Alpine Journal, 14 vols., 1864-89, 13*l.* Bewick's Genera

History of Quadrupeds, 1790, 10l. 5s. Browning's Poetical Works, 17 vols., 1888, 21l. 5s. The Germ, the four parts complete, 1850, 51l. The Huth Library, 29 vols., 1881-6, 20l. 10s. D. G. Rossetti, Ballads and Sonnets, 1881, with autograph manuscripts of two sonnets, 20l. Shelley's Works, 8 vols., 1876-80, 10l. 5s. Swinburne, The Jubilee, and The Question, 1887, 15l. Fitzgerald's Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, 1859, 35l. D. G. Rossetti, Sir Hugh the Heron, 1843, 20l. Chaucer's Works, 1896, Kelmescott Press edition, 48l. 10s. The total of the sale was 1,897 5s. 6d.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Ashby (Rev. L. B.), The Atonement. Sermons preached in the parish church of Barnard Castle last Lent.
Jackson (Edna V.), The Life that is Life Indeed: Reminiscences of the Broadlands Conferences, 3/6 net.
Nixon (E.) and Steel (H. R.), The Bible Reader: Part IV., The Message of the Prophets, Solomon to the Captivity, 1/ net.

Law.

Benest (J. L. M.), An Alphabetical Guide to the Law of Costs as regulated by the Rules of the Supreme Court, 6/
Digest of English Civil Law: Book II., Part III., Law of Quasi-Contract and Torts, by J. C. Miles.
King (G. A.), Costs on the High-Court Scale, 20/

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Cartwright (Julia), Jean François Millet, his Life and Letters, 5/
Finberg (A. J.), Turner's Sketches and Drawings, 12/8 net.
Contains 100 illustrations.
Foley (Edwin), The Book of Decorative Furniture, Section III., 2/6 net.
Frothingham (A. L.), Roman Cities in Northern Italy and Dalmatia, 10/6 net.
Contains 61 full-page plates.
Hepplewhite (George), Furniture Designs, 15/ net.
Arranged by J. Munro Bell, with an introduction and critical estimate by Arthur Hayden.
Pollock (Sir Montagu), A Theory of Drawing, 6d. net.
Suggested by an article in *The Slade* on 'The Principles of Teaching Drawing at the Slade School.'

Poetry and Drama.

Browning (Robert), The Ring and the Book. In Nelson's Shilling Library.
Kerlin (Robert Thomas), Theocritus in English Literature, \$1.50
A thesis presented at Yale for the Doctorate of Philosophy in 1906.
Mask, The, July, 15/ yearly.
A quarterly journal of the art of the theatre.
Rickards (Marcus S. C.), Garnered Beauty, 4/6 net.
A volume of short poems.
Shakespeare, Caxton Edition: Vol. VII. Pericles and Cymbeline; Vol. VIII. The Winter's Tale and The Tempest.
Stories of the Operas and the Singers, 1/ net.

Music.

Manchester Gentlemen's Glee Club Chronicle, 1830-1905-6, 3/6 net.
Compiled by Henry Watson.
Scarlatti (Alessandro), Harpsichord and Organ Music, Part X., 5/ net; Parts XI. and XII. combined, 7/6 net.
Edited by J. S. Shedlock.

Bibliography.

Bibliography and Review of Recent Publications relating to the Biology of the British and Neighbouring Marine Areas, 2/ net.
Issued by the Bureau of British Marine Biology.
Library of Congress: Select List of References on the Cost of Living and Prices, 15 cents.
Compiled under the direction of Hermann H. Bernard Meyer.
List of Books forming the Reference Library in the Reading-Room of the British Museum: Vol. I. Authors; Vol. II. Index of Subjects, 31/6
Fourth edition, revised and enlarged.

Long (Percy W.), English Dictionaries before Webster.
Reprinted from Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America.
Quaritch's Catalogue of Bibles, Liturgies, Church History, and Theology, including a Number of Illuminated MSS. and Books from Celebrated Presses, 3/6
With numerous illustrations.

Philosophy.

Coit (Stanton), The Spiritual Nature of Man, 1/ net. In the Ethical Message Series.

Political Economy.

Jevons (W. Stanley), The State in relation to Labour, 2/6
Fourth edition, with an introduction by Francis W. Hirst.
MacLean (Annie Marion), Wage-Earning Women, 5/ net.
In the Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology.
Mallock (W. H.), The Nation as a Business Firm: an Attempt to cut a Path through Jungle, 3/6 net.
Deals with the growth and diffusion of wealth amongst the masses of the population since 1800, and with the details of its distribution amongst all classes to-day.

History and Biography.

Button (Henry), Flotsam and Jetsam: Floating Fragments of Life in England and Tasmania, 7/6 net.
An autobiographical sketch.
County Pedigrees: Nottinghamshire, Vol. I., 5/ net.
Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore. For notice of Part II. see *Athen.* June 4, p. 673.
Hibbert (Francis Aidan), The Dissolution of the Monasteries, as illustrated by the Suppression of the Religious Houses of Staffordshire, 5/ net.
Longford (Joseph H.), The Story of Old Japan, 6/
Memorials of Old Cheshire, 15/ net.
Edited by Archdeacon Edward Barber and the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, with many illustrations.
Roosevelt, The Real: his Forceful and Fearless Utterances on Various Subjects, 3/6 net.
Selected by Alan Warner.

Geography and Travel.

Fowler (H. M.), The Log of H.M.S. Encounter, Australian Station, 1908-10, 5/ net.
In the Log Series.
Grieken's Guide-Books: Brussels and the Universal Exhibition, 1/6 net; Holland, 3/ net.
Moss (Fletcher), The Fifth Book of Pilgrimages to Old Homes, 21/ net.
Contains 212 pictures.
Paine (Albert Bigelow), The Ship-Dwellers: a Story of a Happy Cruise, 6/
The cruise embraced the Mediterranean, Constantinople, Damascus, Palestine, and Egypt, and is liberally illustrated.
Windt (Harry de), Finland as It Is, 5/ net.
Second edition.

Sports and Pastimes.

Encyclopædia of Sport, Part III., 1/ net.
Martin (J. W.), The "Trent Otter's" Little Book on Angling, 6d.
Contains hints and experiences respecting various styles of angling in river, canal, broad, and pond.

Education.

Arnold (F.), Text-Book of School and Class Management, Vol. II., 4/6 net.
Hoare (Thomas W.), How to Teach Nature Study, 3/6 net.
A practical working guide for teachers.

Folk-lore and Anthropology.

Edmondston-Scott (W. J.), Elements of Negro Religion, 6/ net.
A contribution to the study of Indo-Bantu comparative religion.
Lockwood (Ingersoll), Laconics of Cult: I. Superstition.
Mathew (John), Two Representative Tribes of Queensland, with an Inquiry concerning the Origin of the Australian Race, 5/ net.
With an introduction by Prof. A. H. Keane, a map, and 6 illustrations.

Philology.

Johns Hopkins University: Notes from the Classical Seminaries and Ten Years of Classical Philology.
Kempis (Thomas à), Concordance to the Latin Original of the Four Books known as De Imitatione Christi, given to the World A.D. 1441, 10/6 net.
Compiled with full contextual quotations by Rayner Storr.

School-Books.

Carey (W. Maclean), A First Book of Physical Geography, 1/6
In Macmillan's First Books of Science.
Hood (G. F.), A First Year's Course of Inorganic Chemistry, 1/6
For the use of boys in Secondary and Technical schools.
Oscroft (P. W.) and Shea (R. P.), A Manual of Elementary Practical Chemistry, for Use in the Laboratory.

Science.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, Journal, Vol. VIII., No. 6.
Calendar of Garden Operations, 6d. net.
Enlarged edition, by members of the staff of *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, of the work compiled by Sir Joseph Paxton.
Crane (W. R.), Our Mining Methods, 12/6 net.
Eugenics Review, No. 2, July, 1/ net.
Hay (Oliver P.), Descriptions of Eight New Species of Fossil Turtles from West of the One Hundredth Meridian.
Reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.
Hime (Lieut.-Col. Henry W. L.), Anharmonic Co-ordinates, 7/6 net.
Kelynak (T. N.), Medical Examinations of Schools and Scholars, 10/6 net.
With an introduction by Sir Lauder Brunton.
Macewen (Hugh A.), The Public Milk Supply, 2/6 net.
Mechanics of the Earth's Atmosphere.
A collection of translations by Cleveland Abbe, for the Hodgkins Fund of the Smithsonian Institution.
Meredith (Lewis B.), Rock Gardens, How to Make and Maintain Them, 7/6 net.
With an introduction by F. W. Moore.
Nelson (B. E.), Introduction to the Analysis of Drugs and Medicines, 12/6 net.
Newcomb (Simon), Popular Astronomy, 8/6 net.
Second edition, revised.
Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, July, 5/ net.
A quarterly journal of scientific work and thought.
Sociological Review, July, 2/6 net.
System of Medicine, Vol. VII., 25/ net.
Edited by Sir Clifford Allbutt and Humphry Davy Rolleston.

Fiction.

Burgin (G. B.), The Trickster, 6d.
New edition.
Clifford (Mrs. W. K.), Sir George's Objection, 2/ net.
Deals with a question of heredity as a bar to marriage.
Duff (Lily Grant), Vocation, 6/
A story of modern London about two cousins, one girl having a call to the life of a nun, and the other to that of an artist.
Dumas (Alexandre), The Black Tulip, Cheap edition of this pretty story.
Everett-Green (E.), The City of the Golden Gate, 6d.
New edition.
Hales (A. G.), M'Glusky the Reformer, 6/
Tells of the consequences of unregulated reforming zeal.
Hume (Fergus), The Spider, 6/
A sensational story of mystery and murder.
McCall (Sidney), The Dragon Painter, 6/
A Japanese romance which in shorter form was originally published in *Collier's*, and has since been virtually rewritten.
Napier of Magdala (Lady), How She Played the Game, 6/
Relates the experiences of a penniless girl with a long pedigree who is confronted with a changed life owing to the extravagance of her father.
Progress of Pauline Kessler, 1/ net.
New edition.
Rae-Brown (Campbell), Kissing Cup the Second, 1/ net.
A tale of the turf.
Ranger-Gull (C.), The Harvest of Love, 6d.
New edition.
Rawlence (Guy), The Romantic Road, 6/
The adventures of a young gentleman of fashion, who, weary of London, takes to the country. The scene is laid in the days of George III.
Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), The Man She Married, 6d.
Thomas (Rowland), The Little Gods: a Masque of the Far East, 6/
White (Percy), The Lost Halo, 6/
A study of temperament as affected by social life.
Williamson (C. N. and A. M.), Love and the Spy, 7d. net.
New edition.

General Literature.

Beard (Charles A.), American Government and Politics, 9/ net.

Bourne (George), The Bettsworth Book: Talks with a Surrey Peasant, 2/6.

Coit (Stanton), Woman in Church and State, 6d. net.

No. 1 of the Ethical Message Series.

Edinburgh Review, July, 6/

Essex Review, July, 1/6 net.

Fieldhouse (Arthur) and Wilson (Edwin), Key to the Student's Advanced Commercial Book-keeping, Accounting, and Banking, 16/

Green Book of London Society, June, 1910, 5/ net.

Edited by Douglas Sladen and W. Wigmore.

See p. 97.

International Bureau of American Republics, Bulletin, June.

International Bureau of the American Republics, Report of the Director to the Fourth Pan-American Conference.

Held at Buenos Aires this month.

Kernahan (Coulson), An Author in the Territorials, 6d.

Experiences, humorous and otherwise, with a foreword by Lord Roberts.

Manchester Quarterly, July, 6d. net.

An illustrated journal of literature and art.

Seager (Henry Rogers), Social Insurance: a Program of Social Reform, 4/6 net.

The Kennedy Lectures for 1910, in the School of Philanthropy conducted by the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York. Part of the American Social Progress Series.

Williams (Henry Smith), The Science of Happiness, 7/6 net.

Deals with the physical, mental, social, and moral aspects of the subject.

Pamphlets.

Castells (Rev. F. de P.), The Weekly Day of Rest: its Origin and True Purpose.

A sermon preached at Christ Church, Bexleyheath, on the 3rd inst.

Easton (James), Complete Representation.

Issued by the Proportional Representation Society.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Naville (É.), La Découverte de la Loi sous le Roi Josias: une Interprétation égyptienne d'un Texte biblique, 1fr. 70.

Reprinted from the Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Garcia (G.), Les Modes du Directoire et du Consulat, 6fr.

History and Biography.

Chambrier (Madame Alexandre de), Henri de Mirmand et les Réfugiés de la Révocation de l'Édit de Nantes.

A volume of over 600 pages, with 3 portraits and 8 full-page plates.

Nervo (Baron de), La Conversion et la Mort de M. de Talleyrand: Récit de l'un des cinq Témoins, le Baron de Barante, 1fr.

*. All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

THE August number of *The Cornhill Magazine* opens with a translation we have already mentioned by Thackeray. 'Goldwin Smith as a Canadian' is a study in Canada from the pen of Mr. Kenneth Bell. The fourth of Mrs. Margaret L. Woods's "Pastels under the Southern Cross" has for its subject 'At the Grave of Cecil Rhodes.' The Master of Peterhouse writes on 'The Oberammergau Passion Play in 1871'; and Miss Edith Sellers contributes 'The Latter-Day Swiss, by their Advocatus Diaboli.' 'The Whole Design' is a poem by Mr. Guy Kendall, while short stories are 'The Lost Voice,' by Sir George Scott, and 'The Deadly

Witch of Agh-na-Gloch,' by Miss J. E. M. Barlow.

Blackwood for August opens with an article entitled 'The Lost Lesson,' which is concerned with the Cavalry Manual of Training in 1904 and 1907. Other articles are 'Dalton of the Osiris'; 'Old English Forestry,' by Mr. J. Nisbet; 'A Private Battle,' by Mr. Percy Machell; a political skit entitled 'A Primitive Drama'; 'The Silent India,' which deals with the numerous little-known races of our Eastern empire; and 'Snipe and Duck-shooting in the West of Ireland.' There is also a poem by Mr. Alfred Noyes.

THE August and September numbers of *The Century Magazine* will contain additional details concerning the life of Shakespeare from ancient records discovered by Dr. C. W. Wallace.

MR. MURRAY's new list includes 'Lion and Dragon in Northern China,' by Mr. R. F. Johnston; 'Essays on Sport and Literature,' by Mr. J. A. Doyle, edited by Prof. W. P. Ker; 'Industrial England in the Middle of the Eighteenth Century,' by Sir H. Trueman Wood; and 'Sea Wolves of the Mediterranean: the Grand Period of the Moslem Corsairs,' by Commander E. Hamilton Currey.

THE volumes issued of Sir George Trevelyan's 'History of the American Revolution' have been recognized as masterly on both sides of the Atlantic. He means to finish the work in one further volume on a new plan, and with a complete change of treatment. This volume will go back to England, London, and Europe, and be largely concerned with parliamentary and social interests which attract the best American readers. Sir George writes slowly, for he knows that good prose, like 'Eothen,' cannot be produced in a hurry.

MESSRS. METHUEN will publish early in August a volume entitled 'Rambles in Surrey,' by the Rev. Dr. Cox. The book is a record of actual rambles, in which the writer dwells on the principal features, both natural and artificial, of a county with which he has been long familiar.

THE firm of Nutt will publish in the autumn the work on which the late Mr. Alfred Nutt was engaged when he died. It is a reprint of Arnold's 'Celtic Literature,' with preface and notes.

THEY have also in hand 'Monumenta Historica Celtica,' by Mr. W. Dinan, a collection of references to the Celts in classical authors; 'Jewish Oral Law,' by Mr. M. Hyamson; 'South Pembroke-shire: some of its History and Records,' by Mrs. Mary B. Mirehouse; 'Memoirs of the Countess Golovine,' who was a lady-in-waiting at the Court of Catherine II.; and 'Three Unpublished Plays of Peacock,' collected by Dr. A. B. Young.

AMONG the autumn publications announced by Mr. Edward Arnold is a biography of the late H. O. Arnold-Forster, by his wife.

MESSRS. MILLS & BOON include in their autumn list 'My German Year,' by Miss I. A. R. Wylie; 'Forty Years of a Sportsman's Life,' by Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny; and 'Ships and Sealing Wax,' a volume of light verse by Mr. Hansard Watt.

THE article in *The Quarterly* on King Edward is attracting a good deal of attention. Having had access to private papers at Windsor, the writer deals effectively with the education or over-education to which the young prince was subjected.

NOTEWORTHY also in the same number is Dr. Verrall's study of the prose of Sir Walter Scott.

MR. MURRAY announces Vol. II. of 'The King's Customs,' by Messrs. Henry Atton and Henry H. Holland. This part will deal with the period from 1800 to 1855, and will include much on smuggling as well as matter from 'Plantation Customs Records' which have only recently been discovered.

IN view of the approaching Coronation Mr. G. Woods Wollaston is preparing a new edition of his book 'The Court of Claims,' which will shortly be published by Messrs. Harrison & Sons of Pall Mall.

THE Annual Meeting of the Canterbury and York Society was held at the Heralds' College on the 14th instant, with the Rev. Dr. Cox in the chair. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York again consented to serve as joint Presidents. To the list of Vice-Presidents were added the names of Lord Curzon and Messrs. W. P. W. Phillimore and J. Sadler, the late honorary secretaries. Mr. C. Johnson, of the Public Record Office, was elected honorary secretary, and with him was associated the Rev. F. N. Davis as honorary editor. The vacancy on the Council was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. G. Little.

THE progress of the Society during the last twelve months has been fairly satisfactory; twenty-three new members have been elected, and the total of subscribers is about two hundred. But such a body, dealing with a vast store of unpublished episcopal registers, deserves far wider support. In 1909-10 the Society's publications have been parts of the registers of Bishop Swinfield of Hereford and Bishop Baldock of London, together with parts of the Lambeth registers of Archbishops Pecham and Parker. The issues for the coming year will deal with early registers of London, Carlisle, and Hereford.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS recently issued of some interest to our readers are: Report on the Selection of Justices of the Peace (2½d.); Education, Ireland, Report for 1909 (4½d.); Regulations for the Training of Teachers for Elementary Schools (6d.); Report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, 1909-10 (2½d.); and Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII., Vol. XXI. Part II., 1546 (15s.).

SCIENCE

GEOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Fossil Plants. By A. C. Seward. Vol. II. (Cambridge University Press.)—The first volume of this book appeared twelve years ago, and the welcome afforded to the second part by students and professors will be most hearty, for it is an invaluable summary of facts hitherto scattered through the learned publications of many lands. The original intention of the author was to complete the work in two volumes; but in the time that has elapsed since it was begun so much new ground has been covered by explorers in the region of paleo-botany, and so many new facts have been discovered, that a considerable extension has been necessary, and now the second volume goes only so far as the consideration of the ferns. All the seed-bearing, higher plants are reserved for future treatment, and even so vol. II. contains six hundred pages—two hundred more than there are in the first volume. The careful printing and well-produced illustrations are what we have learnt to expect from the Cambridge Press, but, curiously enough, the publishers have so arranged the binding that there is a difference of half an inch in the height of the two volumes.

It is fortunate that the themes of the earlier chapters deal with that section of fossil botany which has changed very little since they were written, viz., the thalloid plants and the lower families, up to *Calamites* and *Sphenophyllum*. Indeed, but few alterations of any importance would be needed now were a new edition of vol. I. called for, while had the continuation been completed in 1898, it would require to be virtually rewritten to-day.

The second volume opens with chap. xii., and continues the consideration of the Sphenophyllales and *Cheirostrobos*, an important fossil cone. Chap. xiii. is devoted to the Psilotales, recent and fossil; and chaps. xiv. to xix. deal with the Lycopodiales. The various families of ferns are considered in chaps. xx.-xxvi.; while the last chap., xxvii., gives short accounts of the uncertain fossil remains in the borderland between the ferns and gymnosperms. The chapters are conveniently and clearly divided into paragraphs by the classification of the families into genera and species.

The bulk of the text naturally consists of merely technical descriptions and diagnoses, but in the connecting pages, dealing with more general considerations, we note with pleasure the satisfactory attitude of the author towards some debatable points. Such questions as the morphological value of the sporangiphore in the Sphenophyllales, the relation of the Psilotaceæ to the palæozoic fossils, and the classification of the groups of the earlier ferns, have sometimes enticed palæobotanists away from the paths of common sense; but Prof. Seward has not been led astray. His previous work encouraged us to expect a broad-minded and sane treatment of his material, and this expectation is fulfilled. As a result the present work will no doubt remain for many years a standard book of reference.

The pages are profusely illustrated with line drawings and photographs, some of which are excellent, and many of which are

new. But amid much that is of high standing, and in a volume which must have entailed arduous labour, we regret that some of the illustrations are not quite satisfactory, for they could have been improved with very little additional trouble. Prof. Seward inclines towards fragmentariness in many of his drawings, doubtless because he is himself intimately acquainted with the structures he describes, and the result is that some of the figures give a very sketchy idea of the object they are intended to illustrate. A reader who is not acquainted with the fossils would sometimes find it impossible to obtain a mental picture of the specimens portrayed. We wish also that Prof. Seward had not brought into this volume one of the few failings of his scientific memoirs, and left many of the illustrations without detailed explanations. It is annoying to refer to a diagram only to find that its parts are labelled *a*, *b*, *c*, &c. and that a key explaining these symbols is lacking; nor does it soothe the inquirer pressed for time (as most people are in this century) to be forced to read through one or two pages of the text to unravel the explanation of the lettering in the illustration. This fault is repeated a good many times throughout the book.

The publication of new species, or even of new views or theories, is not anticipated in a manual of the kind; but Prof. Seward's treatment is fresh and interesting, and is based on wide personal research, and thorough knowledge of his material. We note the new inclusive term "*Cenopteridæ*" for the palæozoic Botryopteridæ and allied forms. It seems preferable either to the "*Primofilices*" of Arber or the "*Inversicatenales*" of Bertrand. The consideration of the palæozoic ferns has a new importance since the discovery that so many of the foliage fronds long supposed to be ferns were really those of seed-bearing plants. These, the Pteridosperms, are reserved for a future volume.

The Mineral Kingdom. By Dr. Reinhard Brauns. Part XII. (Williams & Norgate.)—This instalment of Dr. Brauns's attractive work is devoted to the description of certain gem-stones, such as ruby and sapphire, beryl and emerald, with the less familiar stones, spinel and zircon. Those who have the responsibility of identifying gems are beginning to appreciate the importance of their optical properties, and consequently these characters receive here much fuller notice than is given to them in most books on gem-stones. Such an instrument as Dr. Herbert Smith's "refractometer" affords a ready means of determining certain optical constants in these minerals. Among the items of recent information in the present part is a notice of M. Verneuil's method of preparing artificial rubies from ammonium-alum, with addition of chrome-alum—a process now carried out on a commercial scale in France and Germany. More recently he has succeeded in producing a blue corundum, identical with sapphire.

Causal Geology. By E. H. L. Schwarz. (Blackie & Son.)—In the course of field-work carried on for many years in connexion with the Geological Survey of Cape Colony, Prof. Schwarz has been gradually led to the conclusion that the current views of geologists on some of the fundamental problems of their science stand in need of serious revision. South Africa offers a field of geological inquiry which in certain respects is probably unequalled. The author believes that his observations lend strong support to Prof. Chamberlin's planetismal hypothesis,

and he seems to have reached rather similar views of the earth's origin before he became aware of the brilliant hypothesis of the Chicago professor. The prime object of the book is to discuss the logical consequence of the acceptance of such a hypothesis, and the readjustment of our outlook which is thus necessitated. There is much in its pages that is suggestive, with a great deal that is controversial, and not a little that most geologists will certainly hesitate to accept.

We are living on a globe that is virtually solid and cold—such, in brief, is the author's general conclusion. By a cold earth we mean that there is no general deep-seated source of terrestrial heat. No one can deny that the temperature increases as we make our way down in the earth's crust, but the rate of increase is very variable, and may be so low that in the deep levels of the mines on the Witwatersrand in South Africa the thermometer rises only one degree Fahrenheit for every 225 feet of descent, or thereabouts. This low increment suggests that we are entering a region which is colder than the outer part of the earth's crust. Volcanic phenomena obviously demand a supply of heat in many places, but it is held that sufficient increment of temperature may arise from the presence of radio-active substances or from local movement of the rocks. Prof. Schwarz believes that the heat of a volcano is generally due to friction, the rocks being ground and crushed to a greater or less extent along fault planes. When heated locally, the water held in the pores of the rock will give rise to steam, which may produce explosions, and thus drill channels leading to the surface, whilst under certain conditions the rocks may actually be melted and lava extruded. One of the chapters bears the rather sensational heading '*Cold Volcanoes*.' No doubt frictional heat developed by rock-movement contributes to the heat of the earth's crust, but to what extent remains doubtful. More than a generation ago Robert Mallet sought to explain the origin of volcanic heat by such means, and worked out the subject with much ingenuity of detail; but it is generally held that the heat developed in this way would be inadequate to account for the observed phenomena.

With regard to the diamond-bearing volcanic pipes of South Africa, the author believes that they pass through the siliceous crust and dip down into the centrosphere whence they have brought up samples of deep-seated matter not unlike that of many meteorites.

In the early stages of the earth's history, the surface possibly received a downpour of meteoric masses, and became incandescent by the heat generated by their impact. These meteorites are assumed by the author to have been fragments of rock that had been torn from the primitive sun, at that time cold and solid, by the attraction of some gigantic celestial sphere. This is, of course, pure speculation. It is probable, however, that the composition of meteorites may represent the composition of the deep-seated interior of our planet—a centrosphere of basic silicates and metallic iron. Certain gases occluded in the meteorites may have formed, on liberation, the earth's primitive atmosphere. This atmosphere was probably at first without free oxygen, but it contained carbon oxides, and the action of metallic iron on these compounds would tend to eliminate oxygen. Combining with atmospheric hydrogen, the oxygen would form water, which, as soon as the earth's surface had sufficiently cooled, would be precipitated in a liquid state, and thus form the primeval oceans. As soon as liquid

water appeared, the conditions were ripe for the superficial disintegration of the rocks, with decomposition of the silicates. It is notable that whilst the compounds of lime and the alkalis were transferred to the sea, the iron and magnesium salts seem to have passed mostly downwards. The silica set free would probably be deposited in a chalcidonic condition, and this stage is taken to mark the beginning of the geological history of the earth—the passage of our planet from its astral condition. Bacteria and other micro-organisms may well have been the earliest living things.

It is conceivable that secular movement of the earth's crust may have been set up by means of solar attraction, the pull of the sun upon the continental land causing this to creep slowly from east to west, so that the original continents ultimately became oceans, and the primitive oceans dry land.

Such is a brief sketch of Prof. Schwarz's system of geology. It owes nothing to the nebular hypothesis; it knows nothing of a globe with a hot interior. It is a system ingeniously built up, and much may be said in support of it; but on the whole it does not strike us as being so far superior to current theory, and so far removed from mere speculation, as to justify the author's contention that it represents only a logical deduction from observed facts. "The present work," says the author, borrowing language from literary history, "constitutes an appeal for a return to rationalism after a period of romanticism."

Flora of Cornwall. By F. H. Davey. With Portraits and Map. (Penryn, F. Chegwidden.)—British botanists owe a debt of gratitude to the author of this work for providing the first published Flora of the county. The present notes on the history of botanical research in Cornwall show how fragmentary and scattered were the records until the author published his 'Tentative List' in 1902. This served to awaken the interest of local botanists, and they have since contributed willing services in furtherance of a more ambitious publication.

The county, including the Scilly Isles, is divided into eight botanical districts, five of these being founded on river-basins. Those who know that the area of Cornwall is only about 1,365 square miles, but are unfamiliar with its rugged coast-line, will be surprised to learn that, including the numerous indentations, the total length is as much as 500 miles. The number of recorded species of flowering plants and ferns in the county is 953; but with "denizens," "colonists," "aliens," and "casuals" the total is brought to 1,180. Not more than twenty of these are peculiar to Cornwall.

Nevertheless, the Duchy is not without interest to the botanist, and he will find a great deal of information in the Introduction to the present work about topography, climate, geological conditions, and other matters. The introduction occupies 88 out of 658 pages, the remainder being devoted to a list of species found in Cornwall, with records of localities. In many cases the same plant is noted in each of the eight divisions, and often in several places in the same division. This sort of thing is common in County Floras; but whilst such repeated enumeration may have an interest for the few, it occupies so much space that there is none left for recording facts concerning the character and structure of the plants. Thus the book cannot be said to appeal to the general reader, for it will not help him to identify a single species. For the specialist, however, it is admirable.

Science Gossip.

ONE of the most striking of the zoological results of the Discovery expedition was not only the finding of a ten-legged sea-spider, but also the recognition of the fact that another creature with the same peculiarity had been discovered many years ago, and had received the barbarous name of Decolopoda. Both it and Pentanymphon live in the Antarctic, and Prof. Bouvier of Paris has just found in the collections made in that area by the Pourquoi Pas a third ten-legged genus, to which he has given the name of Pentapycnon. It is remarkable that these three ten-legged forms are allied to quite distinct genera among the eight-legged forms.

WE regret to announce the death, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, of Mr. John Ellard Gore, F.R.A.S., which occurred from a street accident in Dublin on Monday last. Mr. Gore, the author of a large number of excellent popular works on astronomy, was a member of the Royal Irish Academy. For nine years he had held an appointment as Assistant Engineer in the Government Public Works Department in the Punjab, and whilst in India published a volume on southern stellar objects from his own observations. After his return to Europe he discovered several variable stars and computed the orbits of stellar binaries. Besides his own works (of which perhaps the best known is 'The Worlds of Space,' which appeared in 1894 and was noticed in *The Athenæum* for July 14th in that year), he translated Flammarion's 'Astronomie Populaire' into English.

HERR SCHWARZCHILD of Potsdam announces that he has detected variability of somewhat more than half a magnitude in a star in the Hyades. It is numbered +18° 661 in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung,' the ordinary magnitude being a little less than the eighth. The probable period is short, about 3.15 days, and the star's proper motion appears to show that it partakes of the general motion of the Hyades cluster. In a general list it will be reckoned as var. 41, 1910, Tauri.

ANOTHER variable has been detected by Madame Ceraschi from photographic plates taken by M. Blazko at the Moscow Observatory; it is in the constellation Draco, and will reckon as var. 41, 1910, Draconis. The magnitude changes from the tenth to below the twelfth; but whether it is periodic cannot yet be decided.

PROF. BURNHAM publishes in Nos. 4426-7 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the results of another long list of double-star measures obtained by him with the 40-inch refractor of the Yerkes Observatory.

THE eleventh volume of the *Astronomischer Jahresbericht*, which was founded by the late Prof. Wislicenus, and is now edited by Prof. Berberich, has recently been received, and contains a valuable summary of astronomical treatises, memoirs, and papers of various kinds which appeared in 1909. The whole number amounts to 1,988; in the preceding year it was 1,876.

FINE ARTS

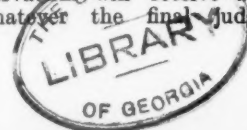
Lombardic Architecture: its Origin, Development, and Derivatives. By G. T. Rivoira. Translated by G. McN. Rushforth. 2 vols. Illustrated. (Heinemann.)

THE most important event in the historical study of architecture that has happened for some time is the publication of Signor Rivoira's elaborate study of Lombardic influences. The book was originally issued nine years ago, and a second edition came out in 1908; but the translation into English which has now appeared contains so many important additions that it may be regarded in its present form, if not as a new work, at least as assuming its final form.

We may say at once that the author has been very happy in his translator. Mr. Rushforth, the first Director of the British School at Rome, is one of the foremost English archaeologists, and has qualifications of knowledge which, for the purpose of this work, may be regarded as invaluable. The rendering has been made with extraordinary patience and fidelity, and it is not difficult to guess that the author has gained at several points by the acumen of the translator. The vigorous, imperative style of the original is admirably reproduced, and the impression, so vivid and personal, which it made on its first readers is preserved with remarkable success. As to the details of technical wording, it may be observed that Mr. Rushforth's usage may have the result of enriching our vocabulary in directions where it has hitherto been clumsy and inelastic. Thus he translates *raccordo d'angolo* simply as "raccord," and for *pulvino* gives us the new and natural word "pulvin"; while he takes over the Italian word *lesna* instead of employing the cumbersome phrase "pilaster-slip."

The book is one which eminently deserved pains so minute as have been spent on its translation, and the publisher has not been behindhand in his work. The great number of illustrations, which afford, in their powerful cumulative effect, an essential step towards the appreciation of the author's contention, are reproduced in the most satisfactory manner. They are mainly, if not entirely, from photographs, which the author has rightly chosen as being the most faithful evidence of things actually existing, undistorted by any possible prepossessions on the part of an enthusiastic advocate of startling opinions.

Startling Signor Rivoira's opinions are. English architects and historians are as yet by no means accustomed to them, and their conservatism will receive a rude shock. Whatever the final judgment



may be, for which we are certainly not yet ready, the shock will do good. Conventional statements in architectural books have been repeated again and again with far too little thought; architects have written who knew no history, and historians, who had no knowledge of construction. There has been a great deal too much scamped and slipshod work in the region of the historical study of architecture. It is time there was a revolution; and Signor Rivoira was the very man to inaugurate a new era. That it will be welcomed in England such a book as Mr. Lethaby's fine study of Westminster Abbey has already shown us. England is not backward in the historical study of her architecture.

Signor Rivoira—it has by this time become known even to those who most widely dissent from his conclusions—is singularly fitted for the task he undertook. No one, we think it may truly be said, has ever before so fully utilized, in the study of this subject, the evidence not only of existing buildings themselves, but also that of chronicles, unpublished manuscripts, early drawings, coins, and every possible source of illustration. Signor Rivoira has in addition a practical knowledge of construction. How far this extends architects and builders may dispute; but there can be no doubt at all of the thoroughness of the writer's literary investigations and of his personal survey. There are very few buildings that are mentioned in his book which he has not thoroughly investigated *in situ*; and often where other observers have been content with a few days of study he has given weeks and paid repeated visits. All this we say that it may be understood that his opinions, novel though they are, deserve the most careful and respectful consideration.

What, then, is his main thesis? It is that the mediæval architecture of Europe is in its origin Lombardic. The influences which we have been accustomed to recognize as Byzantine originated, not in Constantinople or in Salonica, but in Italy. Lombardic architecture was the product of the Comacine gilds; and they received their inspiration from the fifth-century School of Ravenna. The attribution of architectural impulse to the East is wrong. Architecture in the West owed its original features to Italian workmen, and mainly those of Ravenna. Sculpture, on the other hand, has in the sixth century a pure Byzantine aspect, and was the work of great artists (thus the Corinthian capitals in Sant' Apollinare Nuovo at Ravenna are admitted to be the work of a Greek hand; and again the capitals at Sant' Apollinare in Classe may be ascribed to Byzantine chisels); yet there was also "a form and style of carving which is merely Byzantine," and this was carried out by Italian artists, and mainly those of Ravenna.

The foundation for this theory is the Basilica Ursiana, the original cathedral of Ravenna. This was destroyed, and

rebuilt in the eighteenth century. We cannot argue from what we see to-day, but we are to find our evidence in the notes and drawings of Fabri and Buonamici; and from them we are to infer that its notable features were the creation of the School of Ravenna, which Constantinople followed a century or two later. These features are: (1) The basilica with eastern apse. (2) The apse curvilinear within and polygonal without: not till the fifth century did the East adopt this plan: the basilicas at Jerusalem and Baalbek are curvilinear on both faces, and St. John of the Studium is the first to show the acceptance of the change. (3) The first example "of capitals surmounted by tall pulvins, consisting of inverted truncated pyramids, which are a characteristic feature alike of the Ravennate and the Byzantine style." (4) The beginning of the domical vault on the tubular concentric system. (5) The first use of "a spherical vault in masonry with a wooden roof above it."

To mention these conclusions is to show at once that the contentions are disputed at every point. They cannot be discussed here. It must suffice to say that they are argued with an ingenuity only equalled by the vigour of the author's claim. At each step Signor Rivoira offers some interesting and suggestive illustration of his thesis; for example, the position in the historical chain of the "pulvins" at S. Angelo in Perugia; the evidence of the bas-relief on the column of Theodosius in the Hippodrome of Constantinople; the interpretation of the monogram on the campanile of S. Apollinare Nuovo—which seems to us highly hazardous, for the monogram is almost certainly Greek; and the criticism of De Rossi's judgment on the early date of bell-towers.

We come again to a notable point of divergence when we are given the date of San Vitale. This is assigned, on the evidence (which many will consider far from conclusive on the point) of Agnellus, to the year 526, though it was not finished, Signor Rivoira admits, till shortly before its consecration in 547. Thus San Vitale is made to precede St. Sophia and SS. Sergius and Bacchus. In fact a very great deal is made to depend on this date: it is a year earlier than SS. Sergius and Bacchus, and Julius Argentarius, not Anthemius, is the hero of the great architectural development of the sixth century—an Italian, not a Greek. San Vitale was "both in design and construction the work of craftsmen of the School of Ravenna," yet it passed "merely as a brilliant meteor across the sky of Italian architecture." Beside it Signor Rivoira places the Church of San Lorenzo at Milan. This no doubt "preserves its original form"; but can one say more? And is Signor Rivoira's account of what the original dome "must have had" more than hypothetical? We doubt if Bassi's statement will carry him so far as he wishes to take us. But we do not stay in the Ravennate School. S. Lorenzo

carries us back to the Baths of Diocletian at Rome—a passage of sterling interest in Signor Rivoira's exposition, which must be read in its context to be fully appreciated. At S. Sergius Anthemius too borrowed from Old Rome.

Pendentives, again, which we have long considered of Eastern origin, are also Italian, and come from the tomb of Galla Placidia. Here Signor Rivoira must settle with the architects a question of construction. Throughout, Roman principles, the creation of the Italian mind, are at the root of this great and far-reaching movement that belongs to the sixth century.

We cannot follow Signor Rivoira further into this subtle and minute criticism of Italian architecture in the Middle Ages. We will only say that a recent study of the buildings he refers to at Perugia and Venice, at Assisi and Florence (the Baptistery), and in the notable cases at Milan, S. Satiro, S. Eustorgio, S. Babila, and S. Ambrogio, as well as S. Lorenzo, and the most interesting sarcophagus from Lambrate now in the Castello Sforzesco—carries us very far on the way towards accepting his judgment, and fully convinces us of the extraordinary acuteness and thoroughness of his investigation.

But we must give at least a word to Signor Rivoira's second volume, in which he deals with Burgundy and Normandy, with England and Ireland and Germany. This deserves minute study—and will certainly as the years go on receive it. The main thesis is that, as St. Sophia at Constantinople had its origin in the Baths at Rome, so the "Romanesque"—and its developments—north of the Alps, came from the Lombardic influence, spread by the Benedictines. Among points of special interest in this volume are matters so far apart as the original view of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, the explanation of the origin of "herring-bone" work, the description of the great church of Vézelay, the arguments as to the date of Bradford-on-Avon Church, and the statement about the Ruthwell cross. We are reluctant to select lest it should seem that we do not appreciate the importance of the whole volume: on the contrary, we find it of absorbing interest, and there are few pages where there is not something we would gladly linger over. But if we must particularize, we may choose two instances of Signor Rivoira's opinion, the one because we consider it deserves full consideration, the other because we believe him to be patently in error.

The latter is that of the Ruthwell cross. Much of what Signor Rivoira says of Northumbrian architecture is highly suggestive; but it is not complete. He says of the Hexham cross now at Durham that "the date of the carving may be that which is generally assigned to it," ignoring the fact that Bishop Browne discovered the conclusive evidence of Acca's name on it. The Bewcastle cross

he appears to neglect, and the Ruthwell one, he declares, "cannot be dated earlier than the first half of the twelfth century." This conclusion is based on an argument from the beauty of the figures, and it is a good example of how purely æsthetic criticism may mislead. The Bewcastle and Ruthwell crosses are almost certainly of the same date. The former is dated by the mention of Alchfrith, and the latter is fixed to the late seventh century—it cannot be much later—by the Anglian runes on it. English scholars, we believe, are absolutely at one on the point: the runes could not have been written, or understood, in the twelfth century, and, to turn on Signor Rivoira his own use of historical proof, "there has been no other period in history" than the end of the seventh century, "when a great Anglian cross, covered with Anglian runes, could have been set up in that south-western district of Scotland."

Such an example makes us feel that Signor Rivoira does not always avoid the danger of protesting too much. We might give other instances, or we might investigate the history of Deerhurst, where he is not quite at one with what was written some time ago by his translator. But on the other side we may place his argument—though it will be hotly contested—that the church at Bradford-on-Avon is not Aldhelm's, that William of Malmesbury did no more than preserve "a legend," and that its true date is the eleventh century, perhaps even the reign of the Conqueror. Here the evidence is that of the double splay of the windows and the blank arcading. But is William of Malmesbury likely to have been misled as to a church which, according to Signor Rivoira, was built almost in his own time?

There are many other points on which we would gladly linger; and we should like to see how Signor Rivoira's main thesis would bear the test of comparison on a wider field. How would he account for the special features of some of the early North Spanish churches—those of Narrañco, for example—and the Cámara Santa at Oviedo, of the ninth century, or the Pantéon de los Reyes at León? Further, since he wrote, discoveries are bringing to light buildings which must fall into his scheme or conflict with it: possibly Kheidar in the Syrian desert (sixth century) is one; and the work now being done in Constantinople at St. John of the Studium by the Russian Archaeological Society, and at St. Irene by Mr. George, has already revealed unsuspected facts of considerable importance.

But to say this—and much more that we might add—is not to detract from the value of Signor Rivoira's singularly stimulating book. His work is one that will have to be reckoned with, and seriously; but whatever the decision may be, no praise can be too great for his knowledge, his enthusiasm, and the breadth and power of his exposition.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Sienese Painter of the Franciscan Legend. By Bernard Berenson. Illustrated. (Dent & Sons.)—Messrs. Dent are to be commended for having given a permanent and independent form to this, one of the most suggestive of Mr. Berenson's many essays, which appeared some six years ago in *The Burlington Magazine*. The essay touches upon points of profound intellectual interest in regard to art in general. The author's comparison between the painting of the West and the East is as much the result of deep reflection as it is provocative of more. For those whose knowledge of Eastern art is limited to the decadent work of more recent centuries his arguments may lose something of their significance, but those to whom the masterpieces of an earlier age are no longer secrets will surely agree with Mr. Berenson regarding the spiritual inferiority of most Occidental sculpture and painting.

On the other hand, the technical as well as the spiritual affinities of Sienese painting with that of the Orient can hardly have escaped any serious student of that particular school; and certainly no painter of the Sienese Quattrocento can be quoted as more thoroughly representative of those qualities of resemblance than Stefano di Giovanni, better known as "Sassetta." Little more than a name a decade ago, Stefano has, thanks to a little group of enthusiastic admirers, recovered, in some measure at least, during these past few years, the fame which was his by right. No one has done more than has Mr. Berenson to rehabilitate this long-forgotten artist.

Even now the Sienese remains the least known and most misjudged of all Italian schools of painting; and this doubtless because it is the furthest removed from modern Western ideals of art. Mr. Berenson's essay was, in more ways than one, a lance broken in its defence; but it seems to have led, in several cases, to a series of misconceptions which have, in this new edition, called forth a Preface by the author.

This Preface is, among other things, a public confession of a change of faith in regard to the writer's views concerning certain of the more celebrated paintings ascribed to Giotto, with whom Sassetta is compared in the course of the present essay. In what this change consists Mr. Berenson has recently told us in another preface—that to the latest edition of his 'Florentine Painters.' Mr. Berenson is at fault only in considering Prof. Venturi and himself as being the unique possessors of these new views regarding the so-called "Father of Modern Painting" and certain of his traditional works. Such views are shared by others who have arrived independently at the same logical conclusions as have the above-mentioned critics.

But this is a point which scarcely touches upon the subject-matter of the volume at present under review. The name of Giotto would, indeed, hardly have called for mention here, were it not for the comparison of Sassetta's and his own treatment of certain scenes from the Franciscan legend—a comparison which forms the basis of Mr. Berenson's whole essay. The superiority of Sassetta as an illustrator of these scenes is manifest; but this by no means implies, as the author especially reminds his reader, that Sassetta was, in consequence, the greater artist. Mr. Berenson, in fact, shows no signs of having departed from the code of æsthetics laid down in his previous volumes. But the comparison of the two artists and their work is

bound to awaken, in the minds of not a few thinkers, a train of thought more complicated than Mr. Berenson was possibly aware of when he wrote this essay. The qualities which he attributes to Sassetta are to a lesser, if not a greater, degree the inherited possession of more than one other of Siena's artists—are characteristic, in fact, of the whole Sienese School at large; and a comparison of the conflicting ideals which inspired the two opposite schools of Sienese and Florentine painting may even yet entail a revision of Mr. Berenson's theories of art and illustration. The little volume is admirable as a piece of printing, but the illustrations, with the possible exception of the frontispiece, are poor.

The Annual of the British School at Athens.—No. XIV. Session 1907-8. (Macmillan & Co.)—In this number of the 'Annual' of the British School at Athens the excavations at Sparta, though still of high interest, no longer fill the greater part of the volume. The investigation of the precinct of Artemis Orthia is not yet completed; the most important discovery here recorded is that of the temple contemporary with the earliest altar. This seems to have been a very primitive structure, with walls of wood and brick on a stone foundation, and a central row of wooden supports, dividing it into two naves. The plan is similar to that of several very early temples in Greek lands. To those mentioned by Mr. Dawkins perhaps the building in the sixth city of Troy, doubtfully identified by Prof. Dörpfeld as a temple, might be added.

The systematic publication of the antiquities discovered on the site is continued; the most interesting portion is Mr. Droop's brief and clear summary of the evidence showing that the so-called Cyrenaic pottery belongs to Sparta, and a description of the six stages which can be traced in its development, their chronology and main characteristics. The sections on the terracottas and the inscriptions, by Mr. Farrell and Mr. Woodward, show the care and thoroughness which are expected from the students of the School. Mr. Wace publishes a marble head in which he seems right in recognizing one of the earliest examples of Pergamene style found in Greece proper, also a hoard of coins of Hellenistic period, which is useful as fixing the date of some Laconian types. The topographical survey of Laconia is continued by a study of the south-eastern section by Mr. Wace and Mr. Hasluck.

There is a large proportion of prehistoric work in the present volume. This comprises an account of excavations at Zerelia in Thessaly, where eight successive strata of early date were investigated; an account by M. Vassits of South-Eastern elements in the prehistoric civilization of Servia; and a continuation of Mr. Mackenzie's articles upon Cretan palaces and the Ægean civilization. These studies of prehistoric remains in Greece and its neighbourhood have opened up many new fields of speculation, and thrown much light upon the relations of the early peoples of South-Eastern Europe and the Levant. But our knowledge of the whole question is not yet far advanced, and many fundamental problems still await solution. For example, in this very number of the 'Annual,' Mr. Wace and his companions, after excavating Zerelia, come to the conclusion that before the period known as "Late Minoan III.," "there is no evidence for any close connexion between prehistoric Thessaly and Southern Greece"; while Mr. Mackenzie speaks of "that

Middle Cycladic period when intercourse between the Ægean and Thessaly was probably more active than at any other time." There is evidently room for much more collection of material by excavation, and also for more comparative work such as Mr. Mackenzie's thorough and careful study of the development of the house with and without central hearth, before any clear and certain results can be attained.

The longest article in the volume is the account, by Prof. Burrows and Mr. Ure, of the graves found by them at Rhitsóna in Bœotia; yet they state that this article comprises, in addition to a general introduction, only a catalogue account of eight graves. Others will be published or have been published in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. The graves at Rhitsóna contained an immense number of vases, under conditions more favourable to scientific record than any previous excavations in Bœotia, and the results are extremely interesting, especially as showing that the Bœotian, geometric or "Kylis style" lasted much longer than has hitherto been supposed, "at least until 500 B.C." The full catalogue and description given by the excavators is a valuable record, especially in conjunction with the vases themselves, as preserved in the museum at Thebes; but its publication in two periodicals is inconvenient. There is no doubt, however, that Prof. Burrows has placed the chronology of Bœotian vases on a firmer basis than was before attainable.

British and Foreign Arms and Armour. By C. H. Ashdown. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—In the Preface the author states that there are few works on the subject of armour which offer a guide to the student, although there are many which deal with the subject. With the correctness of the statement we do not concern ourselves at present, but confine our criticism to the author's claim to supply the want of which he speaks. The following quotation adequately conveys his attitude:—

"It is with a view to rectifying this obvious requirement that the following pages have been compiled, and it is confidently anticipated that a careful reading and digest of each separate period of armour, supplemented with the study of local brasses, effigies, museums, private collections, &c., will enable the student to attack the more advanced works upon the subject with equal profit and pleasure."

With this claim we are not disposed wholly to concur, and we base our objection not so much on what is contained in the volume as on what is omitted. Periods in which the author is not particularly interested are treated in a cursory manner. We take, for example, the following extract from the chapter dealing with Roman armour of the Republican period:—

"The shield was made upon the Greek model, and the weapons consisted of the lance, javelin, and sword."

Again, in reference to the arms of the Franks we come across this vague remark:—

"As a Teutonic race we naturally expect to find them armed with the weapons characteristic of the Northern tribes."

Information of this description, contained in a work designed to instruct, cannot be regarded as educational, nor is it particularly interesting. The Republican era of Rome was that in which the conquest of the known world was attempted and achieved, and to deal with a period of such importance in less than two pages is not satisfactory.

Of the light and elegant mail of the Saracens we read:—

"It was imitated, however, by the unskilful Western artificers in such a manner that immense weight occurred and became an inseparable condition....."

This surely must have been written without due consideration of the relative differences of offence and defence between the East and West. The light mail of the Saracens, it is reasonable to suppose, was designed to protect the wearer against assaults by the light and highly tempered scimitar in common use in the East. On the other hand, the Western Knights were, during their perpetual and internecine warfare, obliged to equip themselves to withstand the vigour of adversaries armed with the heavy broadsword and battleaxe. Under these conditions it is difficult to understand why the epithet "unskilful" should be applied to the Western armours. The fact that the Saracens were, owing to the lightness of their equipment, able to move quicker than their heavily-armed opponents, has no bearing upon the argument, since it was not the custom, even up to recent years, for nations to equip themselves specially to meet particular foes. Rather they fought in the habiliments to which they were accustomed.

In dealing with the cycles period, the author is of opinion that the evolution from chain mail to that of plate armour was due to the terrible effects of lance and sword. We should be more inclined to say lance and arrow, since during the whole period of chain mail the sword was of a heavy calibre, and, had that weapon been the reason for the gradual adoption of plate, the change would have occurred long before it did. The advent of the archer, and the English archer in particular, soon put a very different complexion on affairs, since chain mail was next to useless against such a terrible weapon. Mr. J. Starkie Gardner, in his monograph on 'Foreign Armour in England,' mentions that in the Scottish wars of Edward I. it was a common saying that "arrows can penetrate the hardest mail," and more efficient armour had to be devised.

On the subject of helmets we think that the author is liable to confuse the student by endeavouring to make a distinction between the armet and the closed helmet. This type could be described as the armet without any serious departure from exactitude.

When the author deals with arms, particularly with swords, we again notice a tendency to gloss over the subject. This is most in evidence when pre-Norman types are commented upon, about a page being deemed sufficient to deal with the subject, though its importance to connoisseurs is considerable.

On the subject of brasses and effigies the author displays undoubted erudition and research. He also reveals incidentally the direction in which his sympathies lie. This part of the book, admirably illustrated, might well form a separate monograph. Monographs on particular periods and styles would, we think, be preferable. In advocating this course, we except the monumental works of Sir Samuel Meyrick, rather having in our mind the excellent monographs of Mr. Gardner, 'Foreign Armour in England,' and 'Armour in England,' as being better suited to the requirements of the student. The fact is that the exigencies of space render any single volume unsatisfactory.

The volume is embellished with numerous illustrations, together with some fine plates of specimens now in the Royal Armoury at Madrid. The latter would have been more interesting if they had not already appeared in 'Spanish Arms and Armour,' by Mr. A. F. Calvert.

SCULPTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND ELSEWHERE.

SCULPTURE, unlike painting, is a growing business, and if distinguished examples are few, it is because dull work suffices for success in memorial statues of a photographic character. Mr. Hamo Thornycroft's model for a memorial of *The Late Lord Tennyson*, 1909, at the Academy, may be noted as the best of such inevitable performances this year. At their best, as in this example, they show care in the arrangement of the folds of drapery and discretion in posing a model so as to offer a reasonably dignified silhouette, but of the creative energy necessary for summing up the essentials of a theme in a few finely co-ordinated planes, not a trace. In part this may be induced by the fact that most of the artists do little beyond clay modelling, and lack the habit of working on bronze or marble; but in part it is mere catering for a public which demands a naturalism ridiculously out of place in monumental work. In such a small and unpretentious relief as No. 1765, *Thomas Armstrong, C.B.*, by Mr. N. Trent, this naturalism is agreeable enough; while Mr. Whitney Smith's *Alderman W. H. Woods* (1683) is full of humour and character, the fine intimacy of which excuses its want of monumental quality. It stands between the picturesque work of the French sculptor and potter Carriès and the vigorous examples of male portraiture which are the best achievements of Mr. Herbert Hampton.

If portrait sculpture were—or were permitted to be—generally of the quality of this genial work by Mr. Whitney Smith, it might have a future in England. But it is usually posthumous portraiture, done to satisfy a committee; and, while it is among the purveyors of memorials that future Academicians are to be found, the sculptor of the future, if he emerge at all, will emerge rather from the men designing architectural carvings and decorative sculpture of the humbler order. Of these men we must not hastily assume that all show at the Royal Academy, though we are accustomed to think of the sculpture rooms there as being more representative than the painting galleries. It was at the recent Whitechapel Exhibition, and at the present Allied Artists' show at the Albert Hall, that we admired for the first time in London exhibitions the work of Mr. Jacob Epstein. One of the outbursts of prudery which alone can induce the average Londoner to look at the statuary that adorns his public buildings had already served to draw attention to an admirably serious artist, whose influence may be valuable as a corrective to the vague rhetoric which is the besetting sin of architectural sculpture, as dull literalism is of memorial portraiture. In *Romilly John* (1198 at the Albert Hall) we see him evidently influenced by Egyptian and Oriental sculpture, but with no loss of intimacy and personal charm. The firmly chiselled little head is most attractive—almost as simple as a Japanese doll, perhaps; but then the best of those dolls have fine plastic qualities.

Mr. Albert Hodge in his one work in this year's Academy, *The Lost Bow* (1687), shows a disastrous variant of a previous success. His 'Boy with a Turkey' of three years back was rhetorical, but brilliantly unified. In the present work the modelling of the child's chubby figure fails to play its part in a more violent theme. The differences of character between the two personages of the group are so much emphasized that an already tortured silhouette is unable

to bear the strain. On the other hand, a group of reliefs in the English section at the Shepherd's Bush Exhibition (1114-16 and 1177) show Mr. Hodge at his best. They are so fine an adornment to their architectural surroundings that it is a pity they should have to be removed. Mr. H. Poole's large group *The Mermaids* (1088 in the same exhibition) reminds us again that the most notable imaginative sculpture does not necessarily find a place at the Royal Academy. When invention is so rare, perhaps, even such picturesque sketches as those of Mr. Vernon March (1794) at the Academy, and Mr. Musgrave Dyne (1221) at the Albert Hall, must be taken as signs of promise; while the patient, delicate modelling of Mr. David McGill (1722, R.A. and 1170 and 1252, Japanese Exhibition) stands aloof from its surroundings by complete seriousness and freedom from pretence. The objective outlook which in other hands is disguised by pretended action and "trimmings" in the way of accessories is here offered gravely for what it is worth. Virginal figures in repose, the straight lines beautifully drawn, suffice to interest us, and do so far more than carefully devised contrasts of form whose violence has no influence on the detail of the modelling. At the Albert Hall we must also notice among the works of applied art a fine *Cup in Plique à jour Enamel* by Miss Florence Rimmington (1168).

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART.

THE opening of the new wing which the late Sir Joseph Duveen generously undertook to add to the National Gallery of British Art to house the Turner Collection, is an important event. The new Turner Wing consists of five galleries on the main floor, and four on the ground floor, a special staircase having been built to connect them. The structural decorations of the two larger galleries, which contain most of the oil paintings, are executed in verde-antico marble dressings. The walls have been covered with a rich Venetian red silk brocade. This selection is due to the fact that Turner possessed some material of the same kind which had been used for decorations in Westminster Abbey at the coronation of Queen Victoria, and that the walls of his own gallery were hung with similar stuff.

The new wing embodies all the latest improvements, and an official communication draws attention to the generous manner in which, on the death of the donor of the new building, his eldest son has carried the scheme through to completion.

Twenty of the canvases having been retained at Trafalgar Square, Ruskin's statement that "the nation buried Turner with three-fold honour, Turner's body in St. Paul's, his pictures at Charing Cross, and his purposes in Chancery," still remains in part true. It would, we think, have sufficed to keep in the National Gallery: 'The Sun Rising through Vapour' and 'Dido building Carthage,' out of respect to the condition made in Turner's will, to the effect that they should be hung between two of the Claudes; and these four pictures should be placed, when the collection is rehung, in the French Room, where they have been seen until recently.

Although it will be urged that the will and codicils were set aside by an order of the Court of Chancery, we must not forget the

wording of one of the codicils, the intention of the testator being perfectly clear:—

"Now I do hereby as to the disposition of my finished Pictures limit the time for offering the same as a gift to the Trustees of the National Gallery to the term of Ten years after my decease and if the said Trustees of the said National Gallery shall not within the said space of Ten years have provided and constructed a room or rooms to be added to the National Gallery that part thereof to be called Turner's Gallery Then I declare the gift or offer of the said finished Pictures to be null and void and of none effect."

Moreover, when Turner made his will, the present National Gallery, as it then existed, was occupied both by the National Gallery and the Royal Academy, and it is possible that he intended that his pictures should be housed in that same building, and not removed elsewhere. In any case there is no getting away from the fact that the nation has continued to possess a priceless collection without making any serious efforts to observe the conditions laid down by its donor.

In recent years there have been misgivings as to whether it might not be necessary to obtain some statutory power to authorize the transference of all, or a considerable proportion of, these pictures to Millbank; but in 1861, when a Select Committee was appointed to consider the matter, the national honour seems to have been brighter.

However, through the generosity of Sir Joseph Duveen, for the first time it is now possible to examine the greater part of the bequest with unbounded satisfaction.

We have not space to criticize in detail the principles which have guided Mr. MacColl in his brilliant rearrangement of the pictures, which, it is not too much to say, have never been seen to proper advantage before. The grouping in chronological order, as far as size, shape, and tone permit, has proved a great success. Moreover, by placing one of the latest of the oils on the east wall of Room VII., and the earliest known drawing on the west wall of Room X.—the two rooms adjoin one another—the greatest possible contrast has also been obtained. It cannot be mere chance that the drawing of 'Folly Bridge and Bacon's Tower,' which was executed by Turner at the age of twelve, hangs within a few feet of the 'Rain, Steam, and Speed,' which was painted by him at the age of sixty-nine.

Perhaps the most instructive of these new galleries for the student is Room XI., which has wisely been reserved for seventeen unfinished oils that show the astounding rapidity with which Turner grasped the pictorial possibilities of any scene he happened to come across.

In Room XII. are exhibited many of the water-colours "discovered" some four years ago; while several of the small oils painted on panel of mahogany veneer, which were found some three years ago wrapped up in a brown-paper parcel in the basement of the National Gallery, are among the most attractive exhibits in Room XIII.

A great part of the interest afforded by the present display is due to the new edition of the Catalogue, which during the last few months has once more been revised. It is to all intents and purposes a new book, and includes one hundred and forty pages on Turner alone.

It should not be forgotten, also, that the exemplary 'Inventory of Turner's Drawings,' which has been laboriously drawn up by Mr. Finberg during the last four years, has at last made it possible for the public to understand the art of Turner in all its bearings.

The latest acquisitions include the palette (No. 2729) which was used by Turner when painting at Chelsea, presented by Mr. J. J. Duveen, and the pencil study of an 'Olive Branch' (No. 2726) by Ruskin, presented by Mr. Claude Phillips, in memory of his sister Miss Eugenie Phillips.

The Gallery has also acquired a 'Silhouette Portrait of J. M. W. Turner' (No. 2730) and an oil 'Portrait' (No. 2728), both by J. T. Smith.

ALFRED STEVENS MEMORIAL.

AN ALFRED STEVENS MEMORIAL COMMITTEE has been formed to honour the memory of the great English sculptor, who is still little known by the public. It is thought that the best way to do this is to obtain for public galleries more examples of his art, and to present to the National Gallery of British Art a reproduction of his chimneypiece at Dorchester House, for which the permission of Sir George Holford has been obtained. The intention is also to place in the room at Millbank, which now contains Stevens's cartoon of the 'Isaiah' and a large number of his drawings, a bust in bronze of the artist. Prof. Lanteri has offered to model the bust as his gift in furtherance of the object of the strong Committee which has been formed.

It has been decided to reproduce the Dorchester House chimneypiece in plaster, as the cost of a copy in marble would exceed 1,500*l.*, and a cast is more exact than a copy. A cast in bronze was considered, but rejected, as the white marble caryatides would lose much by being reproduced in bronze.

An important feature of the endeavour now being made is to obtain the co-operation of the people of Blandford, with the assistance of Alderman Curtis, and it is intended to visit Stevens's native place during the next few weeks. A lecture may be given in Blandford by Mr. D. S. MacColl on the art and influence of Stevens, and it is hoped that in time an Alfred Stevens Society may be formed.

All art-lovers will give this scheme their active support, but it seems a pity that all the works of Stevens in public collections in London cannot be brought together. It must not be forgotten that a number of his original casts have been for many years at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and that the Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design, which last year was opened in that museum, possesses a collection of his drawings that no other public gallery can ever hope to surpass.

Countess Feodora Gleichen and Miss S. C. Harrison are the Hon. Secretaries of the Memorial Committee, and Mr. R. H. Benson the Hon. Treasurer.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 15th inst., the following from various collections:—

Drawings: T. M. Richardson, Amalfi, 116*l.*; On the Hills of Loch Laggan, 102*l.* D. Cox, View on the Downs, with a horseman and a peasant, 52*l.* Turner, Milan Cathedral, with a religious procession, 54*l.* J. F. Millet, The Edge of a Wood (chalk), 94*l.* Whistler, A Female Study, 63*l.* F. Walker, The Banks of the Thames, 50*l.* T. S. Cooper, Three Cows in a Stream, 50*l.* C. Fielding, A Landscape, near the coast, with peasants and cattle on a road, 92*l.* A. Mauve, An Old Woman Knitting, 110*l.*

Pictures: E. De Blaas, *Le Bouquet de Dimanche*, 131*l.*; A Venetian Flower-Seller, 105*l.*; L. Deutsch, *The Hour of Prayer*, 109*l.*; R. Weiss, *The Carpet-Seller*, Cairo, 120*l.*; H. Fantin-Latour, *Roses in a Glass*, 120*l.*; Laslett J. Pott, *The Court of Queen Elizabeth*, 141*l.*; J. Maris, *A River Scene*, with a wooden bridge and trees on the right, 304*l.*; J. G. Vibert, *Malade Imaginaire*, 420*l.*; Corot, *An Italian Landscape*, with a bullock-wagon and figures, 199*l.*; Sir L. Alma Tadema, *The Siesta*, 304*l.*; Sir W. Q. Orchardson, *Her Idol*, 504*l.*; Sir E. Burne-Jones, *The Tree of Forgiveness*, 472*l.*

On Monday last Messrs. Christie sold the following, also from various collections:—

Drawings: L. Cranach, *A Tournament Scene*, Indian ink, 162*l.*; A. Dürer, *A Faun*, sepia, heightened with white and red wash, 189*l.*; Lawrence, *Head of a Lady with Fur Coat*, pencil and red chalk, 75*l.*; A. van Ostade, *Figures before a Cottage Door*, pen and ink, and wash, 68*l.*; Rubens, *Studies of Lions*, sepia, 52*l.*; Jan Steen, *Travelling Musicians and Figures before an Inn*, sepia, and pen and ink, 131*l.*

Pictures: Robert, *A Building*, seen under an archway, with figures, 220*l.*; French School, *A Girl with a Bird-cage*, 378*l.*; H. Fragonard, *A Dancer*, in rich dress, with powdered hair, in a garden, 378*l.*

On Tuesday and Wednesday last Messrs. Sotheby included in their sale of engravings the following: *Liber Studiorum*, complete set of 71 plates, including 22 in the first state, 113*l.*; D. G. Cameron, *Old St. Etienne*, Caen, 30*l.*; 15*s.*; The total of the sale was 868*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Fine Art Gossip.

WE notice with pleasure the foundation of "The Contemporary Art Society," which proposes to acquire works by artists living or recently deceased, and chiefly British, "who have not found favour with official purchasers." Our readers will not need to be told that living art in this increasingly commercial age needs every assistance, and we warmly commend the Society to their notice. It will work alongside the National Art-Collections Fund, and may on occasion co-operate with it. It will lend its acquisitions to public galleries, and hold private exhibitions in London. The minimum subscription is one guinea, and the Honorary Secretary is Mr. C. K. Butler, Bourton House, Shrivvenham.

'THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER,' by Josef Israëls, which was purchased at the Alexander Young Sale on the 1st inst. (No. 302) for 4,600 guineas by Mrs. Young, the widow of the collector, for presentation to the National Gallery, has been accepted by the Trustees and the Director.

MR. CLAUDE PHILLIPS has presented to the National Gallery, in memory of his sister Miss Eugenie Phillips, the 'Christ Blessing' (No. 2725) by Benedetto Diana.

'LE PONT MARIE' (No. 2727), by Lepine, has also been presented by Mr. J. C. J. Drucker to the National Gallery; and a 'Landscape' (No. 2731) by Willem Buytenwech has been purchased from Lord Northbrook. The latter is the first picture acquired out of the bequest of Mr. C. E. G. Mackerell in 1908.

THE Report on the National Gallery, Scotland, for 1909-10, has just been published as a Parliamentary Paper. The price is 2*d.*

THE exhibition which will be held at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club next winter will illustrate the art of the three brothers Lenain.

THE picture galleries of the Ashmolean Museum (including the collections of draw-

ings by Raphael and Michelangelo) are about to be closed for six months while extensive alterations are made in their arrangement. During this time public access to the collections will be impossible, but the Keeper will do everything he can to place special sections of them at the disposal of students who give him previous notice in writing.

ON March 5th we drew attention to the fact that the flower in the hand of the Madonna in a much-disputed picture of the Cologne Museum had been proved by Dr. Killermann to be a pea blossom. A writer in the *Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft*, Heft 2, now shows that the pea blossom, which in the earliest times appears to have been regarded as a talisman against evil spirits, had probably an iconographic significance. Placed in the hand of the Madonna, or, as in the example at Nuremberg, in that of the Infant Saviour, it doubtless typified the subjugation of the powers of darkness by the Light of the World.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHNEN are just issuing a new edition of the 'Life of Jean François Millet' by Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady), with several illustrations, and a facsimile letter from Millet never before published.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (July 23).—Engravings by Rembrandt, Dürer, and others; Engravings by David Lucas, Ryder Gallery.
—Modern Original Etchings by various Artists, Dowdswell Galleries.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—Production of 'La Habanera,' by Laparra.

'SAMSON ET DALILA' AND 'LOUISE' were both successes last season, and for their one novelty this year the directors of Covent Garden have selected another work by a French composer. The two operas mentioned were by musicians of note, and had already won favour abroad. Raoul Laparra, the composer of 'La Habanera,' given on Monday evening at Covent Garden, is a new man, and this lyric drama, produced two years ago at the Paris Opéra Comique, seems to have been his first work for the stage. A second, 'La Jota,' is announced for production at the same theatre next season.

The subject of 'La Habanera' is intensely morbid. In the first act there is a murder, in the second a ghost, in the third a death in a cemetery. Laparra, who wrote his own libretto, must have known that it was scarcely likely to win general approval, and he did not seek by any sensational orchestral effects, such as Berlioz would have delighted in, to startle, if not actually to please, the public. But the subject evidently appealed to him, and in his treatment of it he has shown skill and imagination.

The scene of the action is in old Castile. Ramon and Pedro are brothers. On the wedding-day of the latter, Ramon, who silently adores Pilar, the bride,

quarrels with Pedro, and stabs and kills him. In Act II. a year is supposed to have elapsed. Ramon, whom no one has suspected to be the murderer, is about to marry Pilar. But Pedro's ghost appears, and threatens that if Ramon does not reveal his secret, Pilar shall never become his wife. In Act III. Ramon and Pilar are in the cemetery, placing flowers on Pedro's grave. The former tries to confess his guilt, but has not the courage to do so. Pilar dies, and Ramon rushes out of the cemetery gate in a frenzy of despair.

Laparra has succeeded in creating a musical atmosphere in keeping with the mournful story, and unity is obtained by means of one representative theme, a Habanera, which is used as national colour. It is first heard as a bright dance tune, the one to which Pilar intends to dance with Pedro, her betrothed. It afterwards appears in varied guise, becoming more and more sombre as the tragedy deepens; in the cemetery, indeed, it becomes a funeral march. This use of it is original. The theme, however, is not sufficiently characteristic to produce a really deep impression, and therein lies the weak feature of the work. It must therefore be regarded as one of promise rather than actual achievement, and the promise is greatest in the short third act, which consists, in fact, of only one scene. There is one bright moment. Pilar, ignorant of Ramon's crime, but conscious that he is troubled in mind, speaks to him of the happy future in store for them; and the composer seizes the opportunity for calm, sympathetic music. In this final act, nothing could have been more appropriate or more impressive than the plaintive coda, with sounds of funeral bell intermixed.

Mlle. Demellier, who created the part of Pilar at Paris, has a beautiful voice, and acts extremely well. M. Dalmorès did full justice to the small part of Pedro; while M. Bourbon, who, as Ramon, was the chief personage in the drama, deserves high praise. M. Frigara conducted with skill and discretion.

The Instruments of the Modern Orchestra, and Early Records of the Precursors of the Violin Family. By Kathleen Schlesinger. 2 vols. (William Reeves.)—The origin of the violin has been the subject of much discussion, and given rise to various theories, two of the principal of which are set out by Miss Schlesinger. In one table the violin is derived from the Greek lyre, the chief intermediaries being the crwth, rebec, troubadour fiddle, and the viol. In the other the ravanastrom is the ancestor, with the Moorish rebab, rebec, and finally the viol as intermediaries. Great confusion, by the way, has been caused by names given by writers at haphazard to instruments.

Our author, to avoid falling into error, divides old instruments into two broad classes: one with vaulted soundchest and no ribs; the other with parallel soundboard and back connected by ribs. Now the Greek cithara, the "Latin" guitar introduced into Spain by the Romans, the troubadour fiddle, and the vielle of the Middle Ages, also the viol, and finally the violin,

all belong to the second class; but in the genealogies mentioned above we find instruments of both classes mixed. Our author, however, does not deny Moorish influence on the stringed instruments of Europe. She has a whole chapter on the subject, and in Vol. II., p. 391, names instruments of mixed type.

Let us now try to indicate, in as few words as possible, how the line of descent from the Asiatic cithara to the violin is shown by our author. She traces it, as already stated, through instruments of the parallel sound-board and back connected by ribs, but also, with one exception, shows how and when the new type came into existence.

The Greek cithara, which can be traced back to Egyptian or Chaldean models, was both in Greece and Rome a most important instrument. In Greece it was used to accompany singing, which, we are reminded, was regarded as far above instrumental music. Apart from any proof, it would be natural to conclude that players of the cithara followed the Roman army that conquered Britain; but, though proofs are as yet meagre, our author can point to an instrument of the kind roughly designed on the mosaic pavement excavated at Woodchester, also to the cithara mosaic in Lyons's 'Reliquie Britannico-Romane.' Then during the early centuries of the Christian era Spanish performers on the cithara, which they had learnt to know from Phœnician colonists (1100 to 700 B.C.), were praised by Greeks and Romans for their great skill.

Miss Schlesinger notes certain transitions through which the cithara passed. One of great importance shows traces of remote Eastern influence: by grafting the neck of instruments of the Egyptian nefer tribe upon the soundchest of the Greek cithara, the form of the guitar-fiddle was reached "before the bow was applied to the instrument." In referring to this transition our author feels that she is treading on "debatable ground." The illustrations which she brings forward "have not yet, to my knowledge, appeared in any work on music; they seem to have completely escaped the notice of musical historians."

Between the cithara, as modified during the early Middle Ages, and the guitar-fiddle of the twelfth century, there has hitherto been a gulf "only bridged by surmises." But now our author finds the missing link in the evolution by means of the much-discussed Psalter in the library at Utrecht. In it are drawings of instruments. One has the soundchest of a cithara, to which has been added a very long neck. But there is one still more remarkable: the soundchest entirely covers the general outline of a cithara, and the neck is not so long: "It does not require a very great stretch of imagination," says Miss Schlesinger, "to add the round shoulders of the guitar-fiddle," of which, on the same page, she gives an illustration from a MS. of the thirteenth century. These two drawings, by the way, are illustrations to Psalms in which the Latin word "cythara" is used. The Psalter is held by experts to belong to the sixth, seventh, or perhaps even the ninth century. The drawings, however, are considered by the majority to be copies of a much older work. Miss Schlesinger acknowledges her disappointment at not finding any other trace of these newer instruments of the Utrecht Psalter; but she points out that she had built up her theory of the origin of the guitar-fiddle and viols before she discovered this missing link. We ought to add that in those Psalter drawings there is not even a bow in the one in which the

instrument is actually being played upon. This points, therefore, to a period before the bow was introduced into Europe.

The chapter on the guitar-fiddle, a modern name for the precursors of the violin during the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, is most interesting, but we must not venture into detail.

The division of instruments into two classes enables the reader to follow the evolution from the cithara to the violin, without being misled by instruments which seem links in the chain, as, for example, the Moorish rebab. The advantage of Miss Schlesinger's system of classification becomes evident in consulting Carl Engel's 'Researches into the Early History of the Violin Family,' a work in many ways valuable, though the mixing of instruments of different kinds in tracing origins is a weak point. The rotta or chrotta, an early modification of the cithara, for instance, is derived by him from the Greek lyre (chelys).

With regard to the Psalter drawings, the discussions about the dates of the text and of the drawings seem to cast a shade of doubt over Miss Schlesinger's acceptance of the instruments in the latter as missing links. She herself, as mentioned above, is disappointed at not having found any other trace of these newer instruments. But what she has discovered is of great importance and interest.

Up to this point we have spoken of the contents of the second volume. The first contains a 'Sketch of the Rise of the Modern Orchestra,' followed by descriptions of the instruments of the modern orchestra under the headings of Construction, Production of Sound, Compass, Quality of Tone, Possibilities, and Origin, and accompanied in each case by at least one illustration. The illustrations are clear, and will be useful for those "who wish to identify the instruments in the orchestra." The descriptions have been most carefully prepared. Of the saxophone we read that it is "not as yet used in orchestras in England." It is certainly not in general use, but we believe Dr. Cowen used it in his 'Thorgrim,' produced in 1890. In mentioning the composers who used the double bassoon, Spohr's little-known Nonetto, in which it occurs, might have been included. A copious Bibliography, giving a list of works consulted by the author, shows that in preparing her work she spared neither time nor trouble.

Musical Gossip.

SIXTEEN novelties will be produced at the forthcoming season of the Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall. Dr. Walford Davies contributes a 'Festival' Overture; Mr. Percy Pitt, a Serenade for small orchestra; Dr. Vaughan Williams, a Fantasia on English Folk-Song, and Mr. Ernest Austin, Orchestral Variations on 'The Vicar of Bray.' There will also be given 'The Magic Mirror,' Suite by the late William Y. Hurlstone, and Four Dances from Mr. Norman O'Neill's music to 'The Blue Bird,' their first performance outside the theatre.

AMONG foreign works we find a Suite by the American composer Arthur Foote, and a Symphony by Emil Paur; while among works new to the repertory of the Queen's Hall Orchestra are Tchaikowsky's Suite 'The Swan Lake,' Rimsky-Korsakoff's Suite 'The Eve of Christmas,' and Prout's Concerto in E minor for organ and orchestra.

THE foundation stone of the new building of the Royal Academy of Music in the Marylebone Road was laid by Lord Strathcona last Thursday week. A short service was held by the Bishop of Kensington, after which the students sang an expressive part-song, composed by the Principal, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and given under his direction. The new building will contain a large concert-hall, in which will be placed a fine organ, the gift of Mrs. Trefell in memory of her late husband.

THE GLOUCESTER FESTIVAL will take place on September 6th-9th. New works have been written for it by Dr. Vaughan Williams (Fantasia for strings on a theme by Thomas Tallis), Dr. Brewer, the Festival conductor (Suite for chorus and orchestra entitled 'Summer Sports'), and Mr. Granville Bantock ('Gethsemane'). On the previous Sunday, September 4th, Dr. Brewer will give an organ recital of music by Samuel S. Wesley.

THE REV. G. R. WOODWARD is printing with Messrs. Schott & Co. a third edition of his 'Songs of Syon,' with the words and tunes together, which will contain in many instances two or three settings for one song. Notable features will be the inclusion of a number of old German chorales and a selection of old Genevan tunes from L. Bourgeois, besides many ancient English and Scottish tunes. Mr. Woodward has been assisted by Dr. Charles Wood and the Rev. G. H. Palmer.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mos.-Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
— Mr. T. Beecham's Opera Season, His Majesty's Theatre.
(Matinee on Wednesday, 2.)

DRAMA

Lælia: a Comedy acted at Queens' College, Cambridge, probably on March 1st, 1595. With Introduction and Notes by G. C. Moore Smith. (Cambridge University Press.)—Dr. Smith does excellent service by the publication of these academical dramas. The present play is of special interest as a probable source of the main plot of 'Twelfth Night.' The story is first found in the comedy of 'Gli Ingannati,' acted at Siena in 1531. This comedy was translated, with some small changes, into French, and received in 1556 the title of 'Les Abusez.' Dr. Smith shows in his excellent Introduction that the Cambridge play is a close adaptation of the French version. Further he proves that it was first acted in 1595, not, as has been supposed, in 1590 or 1598. He gives reasons for assigning the authorship to two young Fellows of Queens' College, George Meriton and George Montaigne, the one afterwards Dean, and the other Archbishop, of York. Such an authorship, together with the youth and position of the actors, makes it remarkable that the comedy not only shows some coarseness in the tissue, but also contains many phrases that would not now be tolerated on any stage. To some extent they expurgated their original, but what is left is strong enough. Though the treatment of the theme differs widely from Shakespeare's, there are coincidences which go far to prove a connexion between the two plays. 'Lælia' cannot be called a poetical drama, and its plot has been improved by Shakespeare at

every point. Nevertheless it is an eminently amusing comedy, with characters sketched in broad lines, and probably at least as well fitted for the stage as for the study.

We wish that the high standard of Dr. Smith's Introduction had been maintained in his text and notes. Unhappily, this is not the case, and in particular the editor has unwittingly attributed to his playwrights solecisms of which they were obviously incapable. The play exists in a single manuscript in the Lambeth Library. The manuscript is in three hands, and the scribe of the largest part must have been an ignorant man. Where his errors were obvious, Dr. Smith has successfully corrected them. Where the true version is less immediately perspicuous, the editor's changes are sometimes palpably wrong, and the text has in places been unwarrantably altered where it is sound. In one place, where the sense required is "you cannot so easily make me forgive her," the manuscript gives "non tam facito possit me reconciliassere tibi." Here Dr. Smith rightly corrects "facito possit" into "facile possit"; but when he alters "tibi" into "sibi," his authors must turn in their graves. Nor has he perceived that "reconciliassere" is no true word. We suggest that the line ended with "reconciliare ei," or perhaps "reconciliasse ei," and that the scribe misread this as "reconciliassere," foolishly adding "tibi" to get in a dative. Again, two rival innkeepers are competing for a party of guests, and one has described the other as expert in the ways of cheating, whereupon his rival says:—

*Mei domini, cum hoc dicit mecum sitis,
de solutione fiet pro vestro arbitrio.*

Here Dr. Smith changes "dicit" into "die." But, even if "hoc die" could stand for "hodie," there is no reasonable sense. The passage can be righted by placing a comma after "dicit," and for "sitis" reading either "si sitis" or "si eritis," the sense being "As he says I am a cheat, if you will put up at my inn you shall pay what you like." Again, from the beginning of the line "scire nimis lubet, nimis scient," a relative has disappeared. Dr. Smith writes "Quos" where clearly "Quibus" is right. One line Dr. Smith prints as "quod ne facias, ne operam perdes." He seems to take the second "ne" for the word which his authors elsewhere spell "næ." To avoid the solecism put a comma after "facias" and read "perdas."

There are several other passages in which the punctuation, supplied throughout by the editor, is sadly astray. These instances hardly confirm his claim that in correcting the manuscript he has preferred to err on the side of caution, and has left untouched such solecisms as indicatives where we should expect sub-junctives. It is, however, well that he has not made such corrections, for the cases of really false indicatives are few, and we think that often where Dr. Smith spies a solecism the authors were legitimately following the use of Plautus. Probably the few indicatives which will not stand are due to the scribe. Dr. Smith's authors were better Latinists than he supposes.

Of his own alterations one at least is grotesque. A servant, waving a spit, offers to run it through his master's enemies "tanquam procellos." Though the French version has "becasseaux" and a bird's name is admittedly wanted, Dr. Smith reads "porcellos." Mrs. Nickleby's memory once confounded partridges with sucking pigs, but did not supply the quadrupeds with spits. We suggest "ficedulas," or perhaps "ficellas," a form not found in the lexicons, but probably used by Juvenal.

In the line "nisi etiam infelix forte sepulchro carueris" Dr. Smith alters "forte" into "morte," and suggests as an alternative "sorte," though "forte" is sound and almost necessary, while of the two amendments it is hard to say which is the more feeble.

Even when the text is sound Dr. Smith sometimes misunderstands it. Thus Lælia, who is the Viola of the play, says that she has tried to conceal her love, but love is like fire, "quo magis foves, eo erumpit ardentius." Dr. Smith renders "foves" by "allay," though this is not a possible meaning of the word, nor true to fact, nor in accord with the context. He would not have so misinterpreted his authors if he had remembered either Lucretia's

Fire that's closest kept burns most of all,

or Julia's

The more thou damm'st it up, the more it burns.

Dr. Smith's method of annotation must again be called eclectic. The play is full of tags, for some of which he gives references. Others not noted are such obvious, even if slightly inaccurate, quotations as "haud equidem me tali dignor honore"; or are from the comedians. Sometimes he explains that a word is not classical, sometimes he ignores that defect. We are grateful to Dr. Smith for printing the play, but, as it may have to wait some time for a second edition, we regret that he has not been able to give us a more satisfactory text.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — O. R. — S. L. P. — M. P. — P. M. M. — Received.

H. H. J. — Too late.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

THE ATHENÆUM,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

Is published every FRIDAY in time for the Afternoon Mails. Terms of Subscription, free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom: For Six Months, 7s. 6d.; for Twelve Months, 12s. 6d. For the Continent and all places within the Postal Union: For Six Months, 9s.; for Twelve Months, 15s., commencing from any date, payable in advance to JOHN C. FRANCIS.

Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London E.C.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS	86
BAGSTER & SONS	87
BELL & SONS	108
CATALOGUES	86
COVE	109
DENT & SON	88
EDUCATIONAL	85
EXHIBITIONS	85
INSURANCE COMPANIES	111
MACMILLAN & CO.	88
MAGAZINES, &c.	87
MISCELLANEOUS	86
MURRAY	87
NELSON & SONS	111
NOTES AND QUERIES	110
PARTNERSHIP	86
PRINTERS	86
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS	85
SALES BY AUCTION	86
SHIPPING	111
SITUATIONS VACANT	85
SITUATIONS WANTED	86
TYPE-WRITERS, &c.	86
WARD & LOCK	112
WILLIAMS & NORGATE	8

MESSRS. BELL'S BOOKS.

Uniform with the Prose Works of Jonathan Swift.

NOW READY. 2 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

THE POEMS OF JONATHAN SWIFT

Edited by W. ERNST BROWNING.

[Bohn's Standard Library.

"Messrs. Bell have done wisely to issue Swift's Poems uniform with their edition of his prose works. Mr. Browning has prepared a good text, and annotated judiciously. Nowhere can Swift's Poems be read so well as in this admirable edition."—*Evening Standard*.

Illustrated. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

THE GREAT STATES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

A Concise Account of their Condition and Resources, with the Laws relating to Government Concessions.

By C. W. DOMVILLE-FIFE,

Author of 'Submarines of the World's Navies,' 'The United States of Brazil,' &c.

With numerous Illustrations and Maps.

Narrow 8vo, 1s. net; also in limp leather, 2s. net.

WEBSTER'S LITTLE GEM DICTIONARY.

This little Dictionary is based on the latest edition of the world-famous Webster's 'International Dictionary.' While it cannot, of course, pretend to any fullness of definition, it will be found to be, within its own limits, a thoroughly sound and useful "word-book." Its narrow shape makes it particularly suitable for carrying in the pocket. The Appendices include a Gazetteer of the World, a Classical Dictionary, List of Abbreviations, Comparative Weights and Measures, &c.

Demy 8vo, 8s. 6d. net.

THE CARE OF TREES IN LAWN, STREET, AND PARK.

By B. E. FERNOW.

With numerous Illustrations.

This is an authoritative book on trees by a practical forester. While it gives all necessary technical details of the best methods of caring for the health of trees, of combating disease and insects, it also develops the broad principles of that care based on a wide knowledge of the biology of trees. An exhaustive list of trees and shrubs for ornamental planting is given in an appendix.

BELL'S CATHEDRAL SERIES.

Profusely illustrated. Crown 8vo, 1s. 6d. net each.

"The series bids fair to become an indispensable companion to the Cathedral tourist in England." *Times*.

Volumes on London Cathedrals and Churches.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL By the Rev. ARTHUR DIMOCK, M.A.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK. By GEORGE WORLEY.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By CHARLES HIATT.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH. By GEORGE WORLEY.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, SMITHFIELD. By GEORGE WORLEY.

Illustrated Prospectus, with full List, sent on application.

London: G. BELL & SONS, LTD., York House, Portugal Street, W.C.

THE OLDEST HORTICULTURAL NEWSPAPER.

THE

3d.
WEEKLY.

Postage

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.

GARDENERS'

CHRONICLE.

15s.
YEARLY.

Post

free.

(THE 'TIMES' OF HORTICULTURE.)

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS THE LEADING JOURNAL.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS COMPRISE THE MOST

EXPERIENCED BRITISH GARDENERS,

AND MANY OF THE MOST

EMINENT MEN OF SCIENCE,

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

IT HAS AN INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION FOR ITS ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS.

SPECIMEN COPY POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE PUBLISHER,

H. G. COVE, 41, Wellington Street, Strand, London.

Telegraphic Address—"GARDCHRON, LONDON."

Telephone No. 1543 GERRARD.

May be ordered of all Booksellers and Newsagents, and at the Railway Bookstalls.

"LEARNED, CHATTY, USEFUL."—*Athenæum*.

"THAT DELIGHTFUL REPOSITORY OF FORGOTTEN LORE, 'NOTES AND QUERIES.'"

Edinburgh Review, October, 1880.

Every Saturday, of any Bookseller or Newsagent in England, price 4d.; or free by post to the Continent, 4½d.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTERCOMMUNICATION FOR LITERARY MEN AND GENERAL READERS.

*• Subscription, 10s. 3d. for Six Months; 20s. 6d. for Twelve Months, including postage.

The **NINTH SERIES** of **NOTES AND QUERIES**, complete in 12 vols. (JANUARY, 1898, to DECEMBER, 1903), price 10s. 6d. each Volume, contains, in addition to a great variety of similar Notes and Replies, Articles of Interest on the following Subjects.

FIRST SELECTION.

AMERICAN.

President J. Adams's Biography—Sarah Flower Adams and Mrs. Beecher Stowe—The Alabama and Lord John Russell—Alewife, an American Fish—Discovery of America—Study of Dante in America—Genealogical Research in America—England and Scotland reproduced in America—America v. United States—Raleigh in America—British Suzerainty in South America—Losses in American Civil War—Value of American Diplomas and Degrees—American Orthography.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and LITERARY HISTORY.

Addison and Tennyson—Harrison Ainsworth—"Anne of Swansea," her Works—Anonym: Autonym—"Abbey of Kilkhampton"—Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast—"The Coming K"—"History of the Rod"—Junius's Letters—"Nova Solyma"—"Twelve Profits of Tribulation"—Matthew Arnold—Arnold of Rugby—H. S. Ashbee—Poet Laureate's Birthplace—Authors' Mistakes—Francis Bacon, his Mistakes in Classical Names—Philip James Bailey—Barelay's 'Argenis'—Bibliography of the Bicycle—History of Bookselling and Publishing—Book-Sale Catalogues—Riming Warnings to Book-Borrowers—Books and Bookmen—E. B. and Robert Browning—Michael Bruce and Logan—Bunyan and the 'Pilgrim's Progress'—Peculiar Words in Burns—Burton's 'Anatomy'—Ode on Byron's Death.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bridget Abbot—Two George Abbots, contemporary M.P.s—Adam the Carthusian and Adam the Scot—Elizabeth Alkin, "Parliament Joan"—Annie of Tharau—General Benedict Arnold—Dr. Barry, Female Army Doctor—Beaconsfield's Birthplace—Cardinal Beaton's Reputed Marriage—Admiral Bligh—Bonaparte's Attempted Invasion of England—John Bond, two Puritan Divines—Cæsar Borgia's Parentage—Cobham Brewer's Monument—Robert Bruce's Heart.

ECCLIASTICAL MATTERS.

Collect for Advent Sunday—Alfriston Registers—Woodcarvings at Allhallows the Great, Upper Thames Street—Cushions on the Altar—Anchorites and Low Side Windows—Angels, their Traditional Representation—Martyr Bishop of Armagh—Christian Basilicas—Bell Inscriptions—Bell-ringers' Rimes—"Breeches," "Treach," "Vinegar," and "Wicked" Bibles—Bishops' Signatures.

FOLK-LORE and POPULAR ANTIQUITIES.

Accervation, the Custom—Animals in People's Insides—Animals Tried and Sentenced—Apple Blossoms in Coffins—Wassailing the Apple Tree—White Gloves at Assizes—Cutting Baby's Nails—Baptismal and Marriage Superstitions—Bees—Bird of the Soufrière—Bluebeard, the Original—Borrowing Days—Building Customs.

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY.

Acts of the Apostles as a Christian Name—Agnes a Fateful Name—Algernon, its Origin—Alias in Family Names—Ancestors Defined—Soldier Ancestors—Andrews Family of Cornwall—Angier or Aungier Family—Anglo-Saxon Heraldry—Arbuthnot Family—Archer Family—Armigerous Families—Arms of Continental Cities, and of Boroughs and Dioceses—Foreign Arms in England—"Bar sinister"—Arms of Ulster in Baronet's Shield—Bear and Ragged Staff—Bibliography of Heraldry—Bulls in Coats of Arms—Borough English Succession—Bristow Family.

HISTORY: ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH.

Abbot of Westminster's Plot, 1399—Long Administrations—South African War, Newspaper Correspondents Killed and Wounded—King Alfred, the Truth-teller and England's Darling—Lines on Queen Anne—Queues worn in the Army—Chain-mail in the Army—King Arthur's Crown—The Indian Mutiny and the *Athenæum*—Duchy of Berwick—Boadicea or Boudicca—Anne Boleyn's Execution—Battle of the Boyne—Britain as "Queen of Isles" and "Empress of the Main"—British Academy, its Foundation Members.

PHILOLOGY and GRAMMAR.

Short *a* v. Italian *a*—*A* or *an* before *h* sounded—Accent and Etymology—Accorder, its Derivation—Extraordinary Adjectives—Affection and Connexion, their False Forms—African Names, their Pronunciation and Derivation—Alamains, its Meaning—"Alright" for "All right"—Erroneous use of "And which"—Anglo-Hebrew Slang—Anglo-Saxon Speech—Anyone: Everyone—Appendicitis—Peculiar Use of "Arrived"—Barracked, Colonial Slang—Bask Language—Bayard, Horse-name—Bezique—Bird-eyed—Bletheramakite—Bonnet-laird: Cock-laird—Bridewain, its Meaning—Bridge, the Card Game, its Derivation.

PROVERBS and QUOTATIONS.

South Africa, "grave of great reputations"—"Devil walking through Athlone"—"A far cry to Loch Awe"—"All Cooper's ducks with me"—"All roads lead to Rome"—"Babies in the eyes"—"Save one's bacon"—"Baff week"—"Be the day weary"—"Beatific vision"—"Better to have loved and lost"—"Between the devil and the deep sea"—"Blood is thicker than water"—"Box Harry"—"Bristol look"—"Broaching the Admiral."

TOPOGRAPHY.

Achill Island, its History—"Gibraltar and Malta" at Albert Gate—Aldersgate, its Name—Aldgate and Whitechapel—Amen Court, its Name—Argh as Termination—Arundel and Ash, Place-names—Meaning of "Bailey"—Ball's Pond Road—Barras, Bayswater, Beaulieu, and Bibury as Place-names—Changes in Bream's Buildings.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

JUST READY.

THE NEW NELSON NOVEL

SIR GEORGE'S OBJECTION.

2/- net. 2/- net.

By Mrs. W. K. CLIFFORD.

At all Booksellers' and Bookstalls.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Skeat Bibliography—Peacock on Fashionable Literature—South African Slang—Sir W. Godbold—Jeremy Taylor and Petronius—Royal Tombs at St. Denis—Boys in Petticoats—"Vote early and vote often"—"Obsess"—"Dispense Bar"—Dalmatian Night Spectres.

QUERIES:—General Haug—St. Leodegarius and the St. Leger—"Jane Shore"—Holy Crows at Lisbon—Ben Jonson—C. Gordon, Publisher—American Words and Phrases—Licence to Eat Flesh—Prince Bishop of Basle—Egerton Leigh—F. Peck—"Reverberations"—E.I.C.'s Marine Service—Mrs. Fitzherbert's Sale—Windsor Stationmaster—"Seersucker" Coat—Warren and Waller Families—Egyptian Literary Association—John Brooke—J. Faber—Thompson, R.A.

REPLIES:—Clergy retiring from the Dinner Table—Edwards, Kings of England—Princes of Wales—Arabian Horses—"Denizen"—Chapel le Frith—Earthenware Tombstone—Ansgar, Master of Horse—Sir M. Philip—Manchester Volunteers—Sir Isaac's Walk—Beke's Diary—Sir J. Robinson—Maginn's Writings—Heworth—Donne's Poems—"Lovers' Vows"—Dame Elizabeth Irwin—B. Rotch—Authors Wanted—Andronicus Lascaris—"British Glory Revived"—City Poll-Books—"Merry Wives of Windsor"—Lieut. Pigott—Botany—Doge's Hat—Folly—Roosevelt—Newspapers printed with Bibles—Mark Twain—Robin Hood's Men—"Scribble"—Toasts and Sentiments—Princess Clara Emilia of Bohemia.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Leadam's 'History of England, 1702-60'—Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

Notices to Correspondents.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village'—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles—Halley and Pyke Families—"Latifundia perdidit Italiam"—John Rylands Library: Dante Codex—Proverb quoted by Bp. Fisher—Witchcraft in the Twentieth Century—Hanover Chapel, Peckham—"Budget" as a Verb.

QUERIES:—"Tenth" or "Tent"—"Tilleul"—English Sepulchral Monuments—Garriek's Version of 'Romeo and Juliet'—Swift Family—Abbé Se—Col. Skelton of St. Helena—"Drawing-Room Ditties" in 'Punch'—Snuff-box Inscription—Upper Cheyne Row—Bishop Hough—Market Day—Ozias Humphry's Papers—Wimborne a Double Monastery—Liardet—G. Man—G. Thacker—Sir W. B. Rush—Wolney Hall—Westminster Cathedral—Chideock—Pigeon-houses in the Middle Ages.

REPLIES:—George I. Statues—"Senpere"—Public School Registers—Provincial Booksellers—"Barn" in Place-Names—Haydon and Shelley—Paris Family—"Waterloo Banquet"—Bibliography of London—Venice and its Patron Saint—Books and Engravings—E. Hatton—Index to the Fathers—Pedlar's Acre—"Dicky Birds"—Horace, 'Carmina'—Latin Quotation—Author Wanted—"Duenna and Little Isaac"—D'Orsay's Journal—St. Pancras Church—Prince Rupert—Feoffment—Doge's Hat—Comets—Hampshire Hog—Hooktide Cowes Family—Dr. W. Saunders—Arms of Stoneley Priory—"Teart"—Mock Coats of Arms.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Grammar of the Gothic Language"—Reviews and Magazines.

OBITUARY:—Dr. Furnvall; D. W. Ferguson.

Notices to correspondents.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.; and of all Newsagents.

NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain
Reviews of **FREDERIC WILLIAM MAITLAND**, by **H. A. L. FISHER**, and **HISTORY OF ENGLISH PROSODY**, Vol. III., by **PROF. SAINTSBURY**.

Shipping.

Under Contract with H.M. Government.
P & O Mail and Passenger Services.
EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA, &c.
Conveying Passengers and Merchandise to all Eastern Ports.

P & O Pleasure Cruises
By the New T.S.S. 'MANTUA,' 11,500 tons.
By the well-known S.Y. 'VECTIS,' 6,000 tons.
*NORWEGIAN FJORDS No. 6.—July 28 to Aug. 10.
*THE BALTIC & RUSSIA Cr. C.—Aug. 6 to Aug. 29.
*NORWEGIAN FJORDS No. 7.—Aug. 12 to Aug. 25.
*DALMATIA & VENICE No. 8.—Sept. 9 to Oct. 8.
*TURKEY, ATHENS, &c. No. 9.—Oct. 13 to Nov. 5.
Fares:—Cruise 6 or 7, from 12 Guineas; 8 or 9, from 20 Guineas; No. 8, from 25 Guineas.

P & O Illustrated Handbooks on Application.
122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. | LONDON.
Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

Insurance Companies.

ACCIDENTS

OF ALL KINDS

SICKNESS, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,
BURGLARY AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE
RISKS,

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £1,000,000. Claims paid £5,700,000.
Paid up £200,000.

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

A. VIAN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

for mutual LIFE assurance
grants DEATH DUTY policies
on exceedingly favourable terms.

Premium payments exempt from Income Tax.

Write for particulars to

48 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

WITH

MEMOIRS OF JOSEPH KNIGHT, F.S.A.,

Dramatic Critic and Editor of *Notes and Queries*, 1833-1907,

AND

THE REV. JOSEPH WOODFALL EBSWORTH,
F.S.A.

By JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS,
Author of 'John Francis and the Athenæum.'

London: T. FISHER UNWIN, Adelphi Terrace.
Leipzig: Inselstrasse 20.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.
NOTES AND QUERIES
for DECEMBER 10 and 24, 1892, and JANUARY 7 and 21, 1893
CONTAINS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MR. GLADSTONE.
Price of the Four Numbers, 1s. 6d.; or free by post, 1s. 6d.
JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

WARD, LOCK & CO.'S LIST

POPULAR 6s. FICTION

At all Libraries and Booksellers'.

THE PEER AND THE WOMAN.

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.

A very fascinating story, the dramatic side of the tale being splendidly built up and maintained by the author, who throughout keeps well within the limits of reason in his imaginative story.

BIANCA'S DAUGHTER.

JUSTUS M. FORMAN.

"It is sufficiently clear on reading the first few pages of this immediately interesting story that Mr. Forman is an expert craftsman in the art of story-telling. It is a very powerful and notable story in every way, one of the best the author has given us."—*Bookseller*.

THE STOWAWAY.

LOUIS TRACY.

Not since 'Rainbow Island' and 'The Pillar of Light' has Mr. Tracy written such a breezy and popular novel. It should attract enormous attention.

A DANGEROUS WOMAN.

EFFIE ADELAIDE ROWLANDS.

No one who enjoys emotional novels should miss this new story; it is a real triumph for its author.

THE SPIDER.

FERGUS HUME.

This is a capital story. The author has written many readable novels, but none better than this one, with its mystery, romance, and thrilling adventure all cleverly interwoven.

THE FIVE KNOTS.

FRED M. WHITE.

Deeply engrossing as a novel, the interest of this book, keen and absorbing throughout, is dependent upon the unravelling of a mystery planned in such a manner as to defy the penetration of the most acute reader.

IN THE BALANCE.

L. G. MOBERLY.

No introduction to the reading public is required by this writer of great versatility and charm. Among the many novels that have emanated from her resourceful brain, this latest story will stand out as being particularly bright and interesting.

THE COLONEL'S PAST.

FLORENCE WARDEN.

Every succeeding story excels in many ways its predecessor. In fact, the reading public now recognize that when the name of Florence Warden appears on the cover of a book a good tale will be found therein.

MICAH FARADAY, ADVENTURER

L. T. MEADE.

Well maintains the high reputation of its author.

CONVICT "413 L."

MARIE CONNOR LEIGHTON.

One of the best novels written by the renowned author of 'Convict 99.'

RAVENSHAW OF RIETHOLME.

BERTRAM MITFORD.

"A most readable and exciting book, which holds the reader's attention from cover to cover."—*Court Journal*.

A KING IN KHAKI.

H. K. WEBSTER.

"An attractive, well-written, and pleasant human romance, which will be enjoyed by most people. No one who takes this book up is likely to be disappointed."—*West Sussex Gazette*.

THE PRINCE OF THIS WORLD.

3s. 6d. JOSEPH HOCKING.

One of the most moving stories this popular author has written.

THE WORLD LIBRARY

OF FAMOUS BOOKS

is designed to present the masterpieces of the world's literature in the most pleasing and serviceable form at a low uniform price. All the great standard works of Fiction, Biography, History, Philosophy, Research, Essays, &c., will be included. The Volumes are suitable alike for the bookshelf, for home use, and for presentation.

"A jollie goode Booke whereon to looke
is better to me than Golde."—*Old Rhyme*.

Cloth, 1s. net; leather, 2s. net.

VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED.

THOMAS CARLYE.

SARTOR RESARTUS.
HEROES AND HERO WORSHIP.
PAST AND PRESENT.

CHARLES DARWIN.

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES.
ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

THOMAS DE QUINCEY.

THE OPIUM EATER.

CHARLES DICKENS.

OLIVER TWIST.
A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

W. M. THACKERAY.

VANITY FAIR.
PENDENNIS.

GEORGE ELIOT.

THE MILL ON THE FLOSS.
FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

IVANHOE.

LORD LYTON.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

CHARLES READE.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

WESTWARD HO!

MRS. HENRY WOOD.

EAST LYNN.

THOMAS HUGHES.

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS.

MRS. CRAIK.

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.

VICTOR HUGO.

LES MISÉRABLES.

OLIVER W. HOLMES.

AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

THE SCARLET LETTER.

MRS. GASKELL.

CRANFORD.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

DEAN SWIFT.

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.

HENRY KINGSLEY.

GEOFFREY HAMLYN.

G. J. WHYTE-MELVILLE.

THE GLADIATORS.

MARK TWAIN.

THE INNOCENTS ABROAD.

C. and M. LAMB.

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

Other Volumes in preparation.

SHILLING GUIDES

The use of a reliable guide-book doubles the pleasure and interest of a holiday. These well-known Guides are not dull, dry-as-dust compilations, but pleasant and chatty travelling companions, readable from cover to cover, yet packed with time-saving and money-saving information. Each Guide contains the latest MAPS and PLANS and is lavishly ILLUSTRATED.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Aldeburgh and District
Bangor and N. Wales
Bath, Wells, &c.
Bexhill and District
Bideford, Barnstaple, &c.
Bognor and S.W. Sussex
Bournemouth & District
Bridlington and District
Brighton and Hove
Broadstairs & N.E. Kent
Buxton & Peak District
Canterbury & N.E. Kent
Channel Islands
Clevedon and District
Colwyn Bay & N. Wales
Cromer, Sheringham, &c.
Dartmoor
Dawlish and S.E. Devon
Deal, Walmer, &c.
Dover, St. Margaret's Bay
Dovercourt, Harwich, &c.
Eastbourne, Seaford, &c.
English Lake District
Exeter and S.E. Devon
Exmouth and District
Falmouth & S. Cornwall
Felixstowe and District
Folkestone, Hythe, &c.
Harrgate, Rippon, &c.
Hastings, St. Leonards, &c.
Herne Bay, Whitstable, &c.
Ilfracombe & N. Devon
Isle of Man
Isle of Wight
Leamington, Warwick, &c.
Littlehampton and S.W. Sussex

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, Deeside, &c.
Edinburgh and District
Glasgow and the Clyde
Highlands and Islands

IRELAND.

Antrim, Giant's Causeway, &c.
Belfast, Mourne Mountains, &c.
Cork, Glengarriff, &c.
Donegal Highlands
Dublin and Co. Wicklow
Killarney and S.W. Ireland

WARD, LOCK & CO.'S HALF-CROWN GUIDES

SUPERIOR CLOTH GILT BINDING.

Indispensable to Continental Travellers, and to Foreign and Colonial Visitors to London.

BELGIUM. Including the Ardennes and Luxembourg. With Map of Belgium, 10 Town Plans, and upwards of 50 Illustrations and Reproductions of Famous Pictures, 256 pp.

HOLLAND. With Map of Holland, 12 Town Plans, and upwards of 50 Illustrations and Reproductions of Famous Pictures, 192 pp.

PARIS AND ENVIRONS. With large Plan of the City, Map of the Environs, Plans of the Bois de Boulogne, Versailles, the Louvre Galleries, the English Channel, Calais, Boulogne, &c. Upwards of 60 Illustrations, 240 pp. Also issued at 1s., with Plan of City only.

SWITZERLAND. With Map of Switzerland, 6 Town Plans, 17 District Maps, and upwards of 60 Illustrations, 264 pp.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS. With 4 Sectional Street Plans, Map of the Environs, and 20 other Maps and Plans, together with a complete Index to Streets, Public Buildings, &c. (about 10,000 References), over 100 Illustrations, 440 pp.

WARD, LOCK & CO., LTD., Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE PUBLISHERS"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Published Weekly by JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Agents for Scotland, Messrs. WILLIAM GREEN & SONS and Mr. JOHN MENZIES, Edinburgh.—Saturday, July 23 1910.